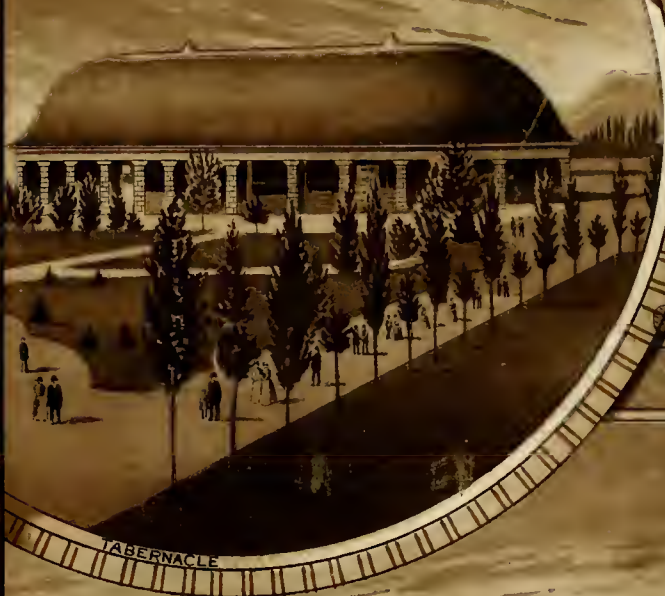


SALT LAKE CITY

Illustrated



SALT LAKE CITY FROM ENSIGN PEAK.

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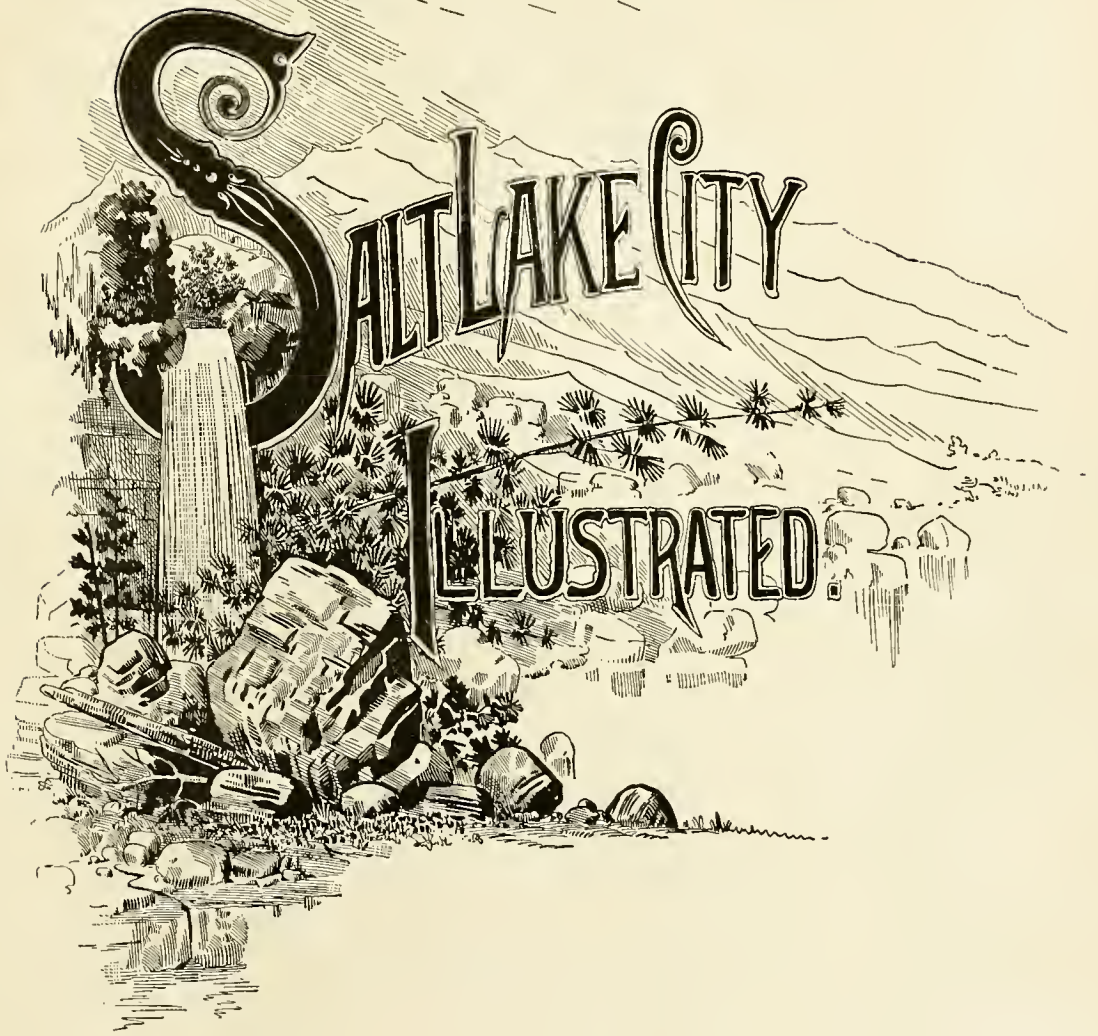
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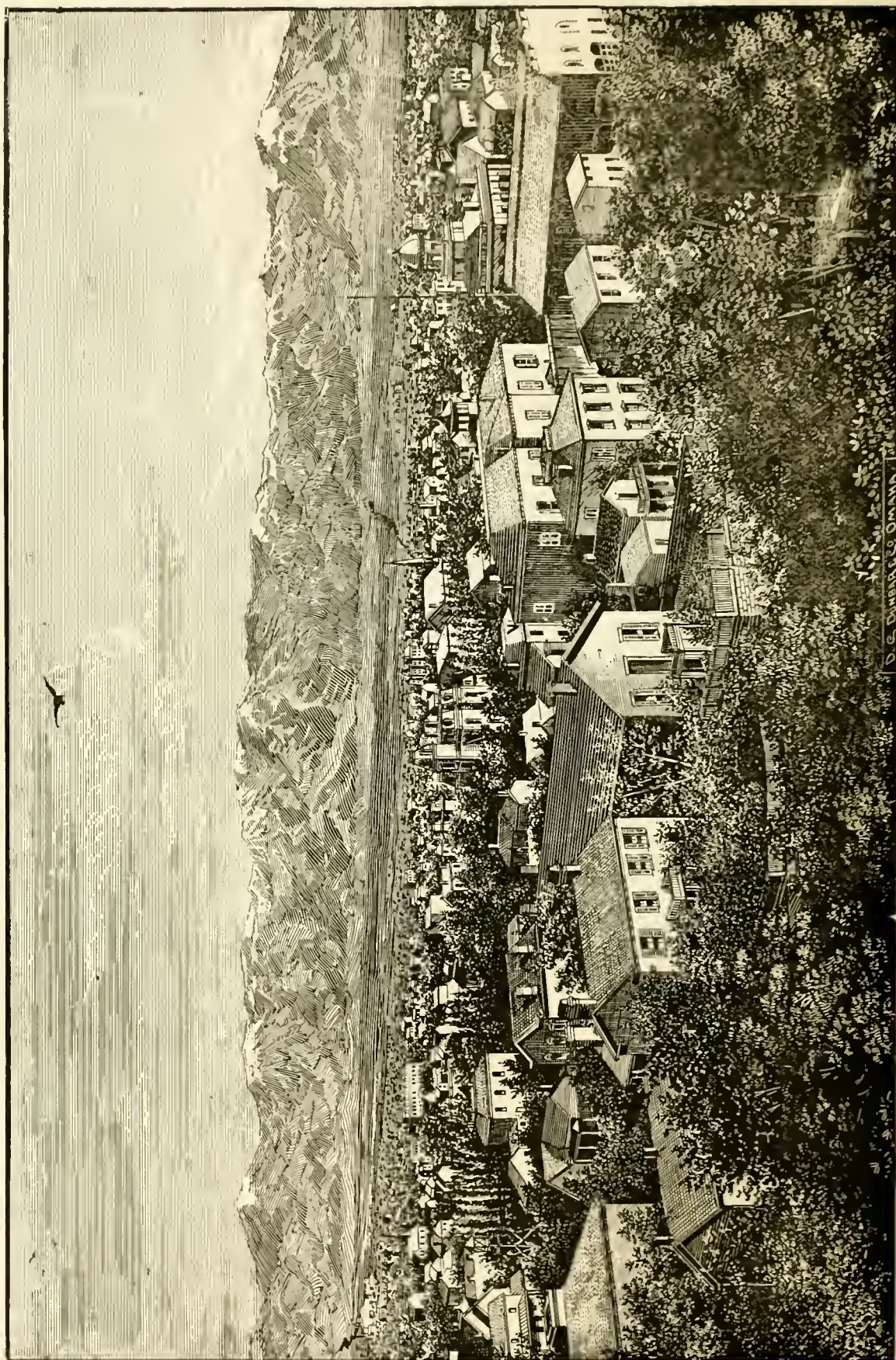


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GLIMPSES OF SALT LAKE CITY—EAST SIDE.



SALT LAKE CITY.

THE PIONEER PERIOD.



SINCE the first pioneer trod the valleys of what is now the Territory of Utah, Salt Lake City has been her commercial and social center. To the last syllable of recorded time, under whatever conditions, Salt Lake City will continue to be the commercial and social center of the Territory. Many reasons conspire to confirm this as a fact, and they will be considered.

Viewed as Salt Lake City now presents herself to the stranger's eye, no conception can be had of the utter desolation that brooded over these valleys, when, in 1847, the pioneer band reached its final halting place. The greater part of the pioneers first gazed on the Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea of America, on the 24th day of July of the year named.

The story of the development of Utah is a record of severe but unfaltering work; of privations, of grasshopper scourges, and of all the ills that follow, necessarily, an isolation of 1,000 miles from the furthestmost outposts of civilization. The tale of one city is practically the tale of all. The departure which led to these barren wastes was not from well-worn paths into those that were known but indifferently. It was an utter abandonment of all traveled ways. It was launching upon a desert as wide, as inhospitable, as unknown as the great waters before the inspirational skill of man had sounded their depths, measured their distances and marked out a way by which the traveler could tell with unerring certainty where he was.

It should not be left unsaid, that the main body of the pioneers was preceded by two of their number, Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, who were sent ahead to make an inspection of the surroundings. They entered the valley on the 22d day of July, and on the day following advanced to the present site of the city, camping on what is to-day Washington square—now almost in the heart of the city. Not until the 24th of the month did the main body of the pioneers reach the valley, and to that day, in consequence, has Pioneer Day been accorded. The determined spirit that animated these men, is evidenced by the fact that on the 24th day of July, the day on which the main body reached the site of the city, they settled down and immediately organized



GLIMPSES OF SALT LAKE CITY—WEST SIDE.

for work. They did not cast among themselves for advice, nor question the wisdom of the choice that had been made. They went to work like men who had a destiny to accomplish. Though leaving a country where irrigation was unknown, because unnecessary, they began forthwith to plow the ground and to dig a canal to draw water from a mountain stream, now called City Creek, out upon the dry and forbidding land. The first sod was turned by William Carter, and the plow with which the work was done, held by the same honored hands, if we are correctly informed, turned also the first sod in St. George, the capital of Washington county, which borders on the Territory of Arizona. On the 31st day of the same month, or but seven days later, the town was laid out in blocks of the present size, (10 acres) with streets of generous and



EXPOSITION BUILDING—D. A. & M. SOCIETY.

inviting width—eight rods. By August 26th, or in what may fairly be termed a month, the colonists had not only laid out this city and begun the building of a fort, but they had also built 27 log houses, plowed and planted 84 acres with corn, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, turnips and other necessary articles, and had manufactured 125 bushels of salt. They were not idle men. During the fall of this year, some two thousand souls had reached the valley, bringing with them 600 wagons. Moreover, while all this had been done these men were not unmindful of their fellow wanderers, for they had sent back a party of their men and teams (and we can with difficulty imagine the magnitude of this voluntary sacrifice) to help bring forward others who, wishing to come to the mountains, were unable to do so for the reason that they had not the outfits necessary



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM Z. C. M. I.

to undertake the journey. So it was, that seventy men with teams went 1,000 miles to assist in forwarding the others.

At the time of the arrival of the pioneers in this region it belonged to the Mexican government, and did not become a part of the United States until ceded by the treaty of Gaudaloup



NEW COUNTY JAIL.

Hidalgo. The pioneers, however, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on Ensign Peak, a mountain a short distance north of the city, and claimed the land in the name of the United States.

In March of 1849, a convention was held in Salt Lake City and an American form of government adopted. By the end of 1849 the population of the city had increased until it contained some 4,000 souls. This, however, does not tell the total number of people who had been brought to the city, for Salt Lake has been a bountiful mother in her time. In 1848, Davis and Weber

counties, to-day among the most prosperous in the Territory, were settled by pioneers from Salt Lake City, which from that year to the present has been a city founder. Her children have gone forth, and for a distance of over 1,000 miles north and south, along the western base of the Wasatch Range of Mountains, and into Arizona, and for 300 to 400 miles east and west, are to be found, in the upspringing of villages and cities, and in the thrifty cultivation to be seen on every hand, the evidences of what the pioneer city of the west has done for the whole inter-mountain region. She is without a rival in this regard, though she may be behind in some desirable condi-



GARFIELD BEACH—GREAT SALT LAKE—ON LINE OF UNION PACIFIC RY.

tions which her neighbors, who have done all for themselves and so little for others, enjoy. But we have no fault to find. Salt Lake has reason to be proud of her offspring, and since they are now old enough to care for themselves, she will begin to do what she can for herself and will not be found wanting when the accounts are made up, and the opportunities and work done are considered. It is difficult to leave this subject without giving to Salt Lake the meed of praise to which she is entitled and which has so long been withheld. She was the pioneer of the great west, and growing out of her existence, directly and because of her, has been the civilization and development of the entire inter-mountain region. Not that the section would have remained

forever desolate but for her, but certainly that its settlement would have been indefinitely delayed. Her importance as an advance guard, as inducing the habitation of the great west by proving that it was habitable, as a great factor in its civilization cannot be denied; and as the years grow older, it becomes more unmistakably evident that she is naturally and geographically in a position to command commercially the allegiance that she is entitled to as the author of inter-mountain business and social civilization. It could not be otherwise, than that the families departing from this city time and time again, and year after year, to assist in the building up of



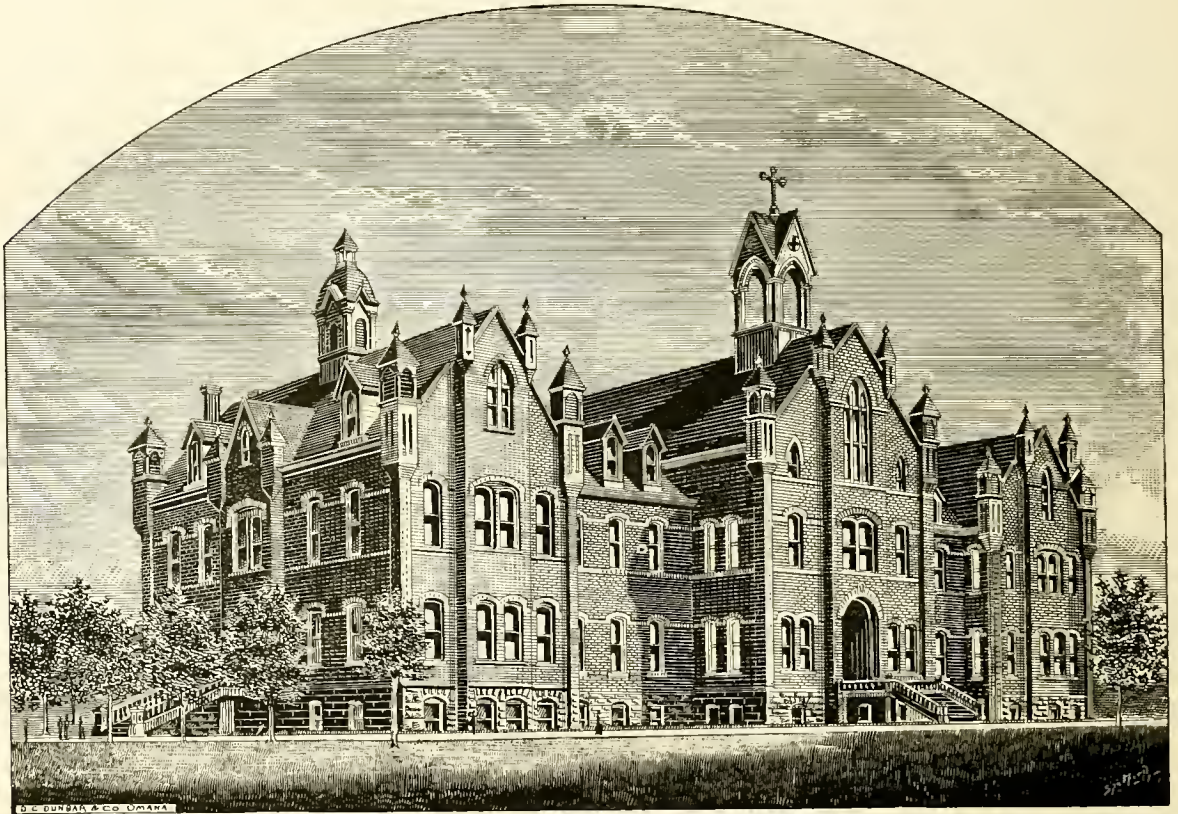
GARFIELD BEACH—GREAT SALT LAKE—ON LINE OF UNION PACIFIC RY.

other sections, should have the effect of materially retarding the rapidity of that growth which she would have known but for this steady drain and impoverishing—and that, too, of the very elements that most do contribute to the making of a city and a nation—her muscle and the energy and pluck that are the great and sterling characteristics of the pioneer, wherever he may be found. But she has grown apace, nevertheless.

In January of 1851, a municipal election was held, and the pioneer city of the Rocky Mountains became "Great Salt Lake City." Jedediah M. Grant was her first mayor. But money was scarce. The isolation from commercial centres not only precluded the possibility

of realizing on such products as the people were able to raise, but it also severed them from that succor which is always forthcoming to the distressed. And they often enough were in need of it, these pioneers. What with drought, crickets, Indian depredations, with Indian wars, and then with repeated grasshopper inflictions and scanty supplies to begin with, it was a hard fight these men and women had to maintain—an unequal contest, indeed.

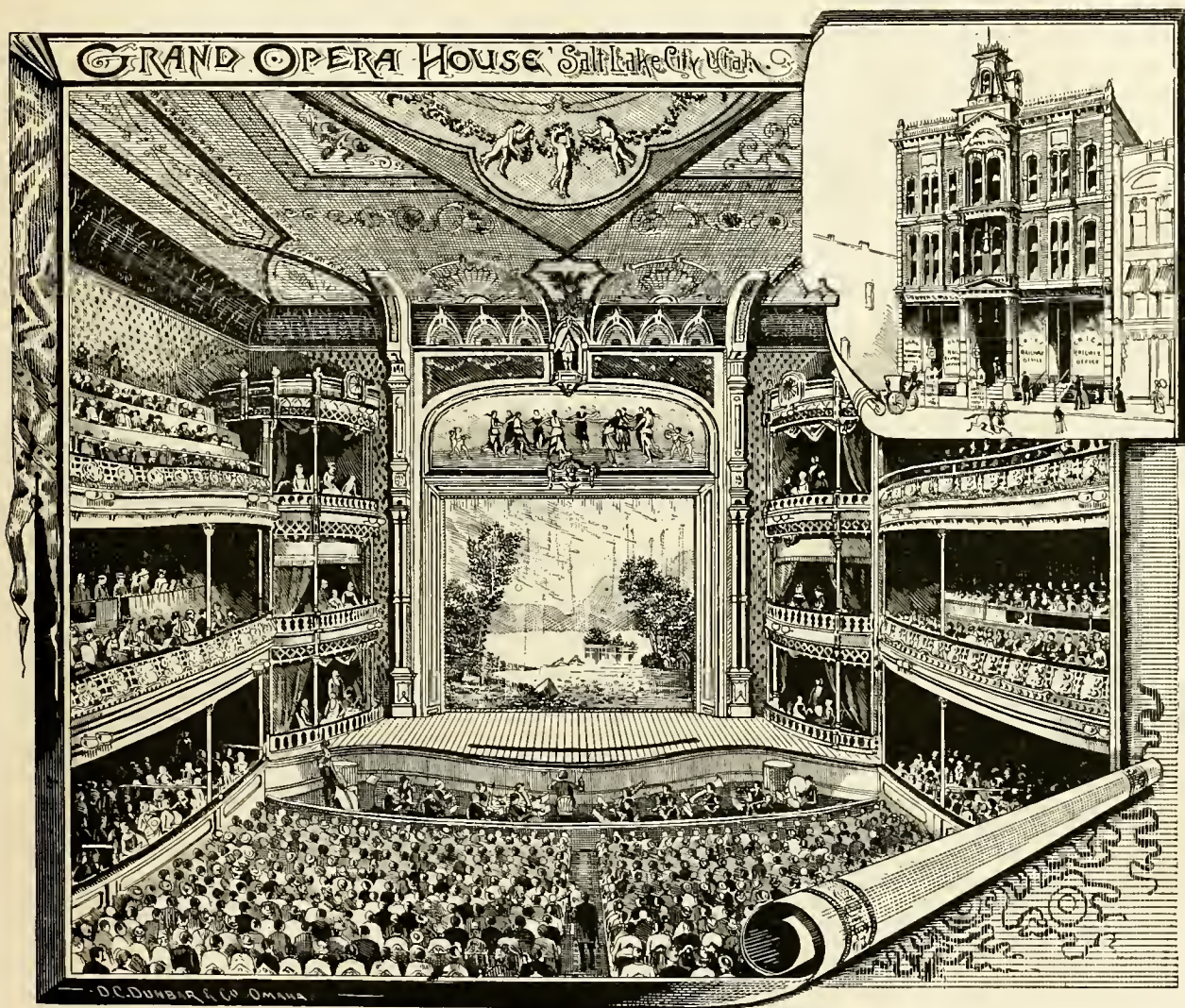
The first dispatch on the trans-continental telegraph line, that had then just been completed, was sent by Brigham Young to President Abraham Lincoln on the 18th day of October, 1861, and on the 24th day of the same month a telegraphic message was wired from Great Salt Lake City to San Francisco. This was an event. Who would have dreamed of it fourteen years before when the hardy pioneers were warned that in all the land they were about to make their home, not an ear of corn could be made to grow; that nothing could be raised on a place which



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL—CATHOLIC.

seemed so forbidding and forsaken as to be cursed? And there was no civilization within 1,000 miles. Yet, in fourteen years, to feel that the click of the telegraph key on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards would find a responsive echo in the heart of the Great American Desert and on the shores of the vast and mysterious DEAD SEA there! In fourteen years the mystery surrounding this great and untrodden area had been dispelled, and the dawn of a day appeared which was to add to the wealth of a great country untold millions; which was to open up new areas for the surplus populations of all nations; which was destined to produce a race that would prove the best and hardiest type of genuine manhood, and which was to furnish the supplies for the greatest manufactories of the world! Who would have believed it? Not the little band of 148 souls who toiled and struggled westward until the green waters of the lake met their view, and who began work with a courage born of eternal hope and the sense of despair when it touches the heart of man. Not those who followed after would have believed it. But it came. It was to be.

In 1868 an act passed the territorial legislature changing the name of Great Salt Lake City to plain Salt Lake City. Then came the building of the overland railways—the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. These lines met at Ogden, and their completion was followed by the construction of the Utah Central Railway, the last spike in which was driven on the 10th day of January, 1870. This brought Salt Lake City into immediate and direct communication with the world from which it had so long been severed. If the completion of the telegraph line in 1861 inspired such high hopes in the citizens, what bounds their aspirations may have taken in 1870, when there was through communication with both east and west by railway, may never be known. It cannot be measured. Naturally enough, this event was the beginning of a new era



GRAND OPERA HOUSE—VAN HORN & DOWNEY, LESSEES—DOUGLAS WHITE, MANAGER.

not only for Salt Lake City and the territory, but also for the whole inter-mountain region and along the distance that both railroads traversed.

In 1883, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway, or the "Little Giant" as it has familiarly grown to be known, was completed to this city, making direct connection with Denver, thus giving a fresh outlet to the east. Besides the advantages that followed directly from the building of the road to this city, it opened up a large area that had been isolated previously, and which, now that a railroad was built, helped to create a new market for the jobbers of Salt Lake. It as-

sisted materially in the export trade; began to relieve this section of a comparative glut in many directions, and was an important factor in drawing attention to Salt Lake. Since its advent this road has been one of the most persistent advertisers of the merits and resources of Salt Lake City. The effect of its coming and subsequent work has been a steady and perceptible growth of the city, beyond what could have come to it but for its construction. While it has not been so important a factor as the building of the trans-continental lines nor produced such marked and rapid changes, nevertheless it has done a very great work, and not the least is the drawing of the attention of other roads, and of capitalists to this point by proving that a better field for investment and for the promise of future growth does not exist in the great west.



ASSEMBLY HALL—MORMON.

Prior to this time, gold and silver ore had been discovered in the mountains in the vicinity of the city, but nothing of a definite character had been done toward developing them. In July of this year, 1870, ten tons of silver ore were shipped from Little Cottonwood to this city by Woodhull Bros. About the same time, the Walker Brothers made a shipment of some ten tons of copper ore from Bingham canon, on the opposite side of the valley from Little Cottonwood Canon. This was practically the beginning of the great mining development for which this section has since become so noted, and which has resulted in the founding of smelters, and kindred pursuits

that have proven of the greatest moment in the material advancement of Salt Lake City, both by widening the range of pursuits that the employed might turn to and by increasing the demand for labor. It may be as well to state right here as elsewhere, that while the Territory of Utah does not rank as high as adjoining states and neighboring Territories in the production of minerals, it has on the other hand, given greater returns than any of them for the amount of money in-



ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL—EPISCOPAL.

vested. Mining here has been a more profitable business than anywhere else in the west, and the day will come when Utah will not be behind in the aggregate value of her precious mineral output. The Ontario Mine, thirty-five miles from this city, is the best mine in the United States. It has paid \$75,000 per month in dividends for ten years, and without prosecuting for additional discoveries or following the vein any further than is in sight, it has enough ore to keep its mills running for ten years and to continue its payment of dividends during the period named with un-

erring regularity. The mineral belt on which this mine and others are located is, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the richest in the United States and the largest, for its extent is only coming to be known. It can be traced for a distance of twenty miles and wherever it may be tapped it shows the same characteristics as the Ontario, and there is every reason to look for like results along the entire distance as soon as the necessary work has been done.

In municipal, territorial and judicial affairs there were bickerings, changes, criminations and recriminations that kept the community in a fairly lively state of turmoil, and to some extent retarded the growth of the city. But the population continued to increase, and with the advent of the railroads and the discovery of precious metals in large and paying quantities, the community began rapidly to lose its rural aspect and the features that are characteristic of pioneer life, were not slow to disappear also.



CITY HALL.

Then there were newspapers started. First the Deseret News, a weekly. Very insignificant was the amount of information it contained in 1850, but important enough to the readers in those days, when there was but little of railroad, and even less of telegraph lines in the whole country, much less in Utah, 1,000 miles from any civilized point, and when the coming of a mail sack was a matter to be remembered for many days thereafter. In 1864 the Daily Telegraph was founded and lived for some years. Following this came a semi-weekly edition of the News. Then the Juvenile Instructor made its appearance, the former in the fall of 1865, and the latter in the first month of 1866. In November of the following year the Deseret Evening News appeared. This was a daily paper. And then the Salt Lake Daily Herald came before the public in 1870, but not until the Telegraph had terminated its career. The last to appear of the existing dailies was the Tribune, established in 1871, though it enjoyed an anterior period of existence as a weekly. These by no means embrace all the newspaper ventures that Salt Lake can boast, but they are those that have survived, with the exception of the Telegraph, which is deserving

of mention as the first daily ever started in Salt Lake. The newspaper graveyard in this city is very well to do. It is but just, however, to state that, for its population, Salt Lake has more publications perhaps, than any other city in the United States.

There has always been a favorable disposition to manufactures among the people of this city and Utah Territory generally, and but for many and continued adverse circumstances, she would already have ranked high as a manufacturing centre. In the last forty years something like 80,000 souls have been brought into Salt Lake City by the immigration society that was disincorporated in March of 1887, by an act of congress. The bulk of these people were from foreign

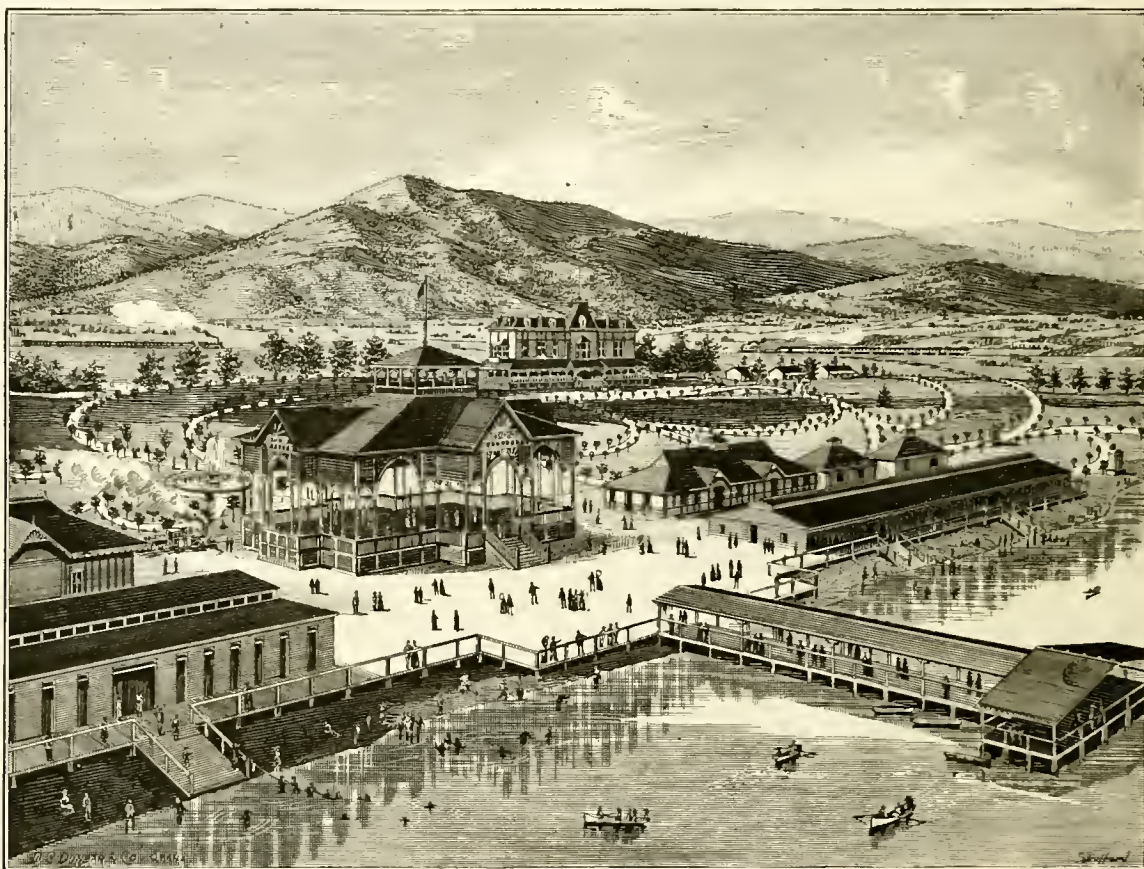


CONTINENTAL HOTEL—J. H. VAN HORN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

countries, and had, before their coming, followed the various trades for a livelihood. Thus the sense of skilled labor has always been strong in communities that have grown out of Salt Lake. It has been transmitted to the children, who are still among our citizens. The result is, and has been all along a decided tendency toward the founding of manufactures. Many attempts have been made and in various directions. If they have not been a success, the failure has never been due to the absence of skilled labor, nor to the want of abundant material and natural and native resources, but to the adverse circumstances by which they were surrounded. Thus it was that salt was manufactured within two months after the arrival of the pioneers in the valley. Since that time manufactures have grown steadily, though, until of late years, very slowly; and not least was the establishment of woolen manufactories in various parts of the Territory, many of which are still in successful operation.

The opening of the mines was of very material benefit in securing local markets for many of the farmer's products and those of the incipient manufacturer, but it was also of incalculable benefit to the miner, that the people of this section had confined their efforts to agriculture, instead of pursuing in their early days, the more fleeting and tempting methods for making money fast by directing their labors to the precarious way of mining and prospecting. The result of the policy pursued in this regard, has made food cheap and clothes also, and these have been potent factors in the success that has attended the development of the mining industries in this section.

After 1870, when railroad connection with both east and west was made, the development of the city became more and more rapid. An impetus was given to many industries that had previously languished. Money became more plentiful. The floating population was greatly aug-



LAKE PARK BATHING RESORT—GREAT SALT LAKE—ON DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

mented, and the great resources of Utah, and the many opportunities she offered for investment, began faintly to be noised abroad. This was productive of results, for there followed a period of investment and enterprise, that has not been known since until within the last year.

The Utah Central began extending south, under the name of the Utah Southern, in 1871. Then came street railways in 1872. The same year a gas company was organized, and the present system of waterworks inaugurated. Railroads began building up Little Cottonwood, Bingham and American Fork canons. All this in 1872. The Utah & Western railway, now the Utah & Nevada, was opened for business to Black Rock on the shores of great Salt Lake in 1875. Banks had been in operation for some time. Salt Lake was the first city to adopt the electric system of lighting. And each year shows some determined effort toward improvement and the means for all came from within. They were the outgrowth of the energy, and pluck, and

money of the people themselves. The desire to introduce better strains of blood into cattle and horses, had been infused and became widespread. Where improvement was possible in any direction, there it was made. The people were struggling always against great odds for a supremacy in material directions, and in building a great commonwealth and a prosperous one.

We can claim that the stranger will see in Salt Lake City what he will find in no other of equal importance in the United States—all parts building up with equal rapidity and with equal favor. Salt Lake has no squalid portions. It has no aristocratic quarters. The city grows up as a whole. And this is due to no artificial arrangement or tendency, but to the bent and taste



THE CULLEN HOTEL, S. C. EWING, PROPRIETOR.

of the people. It has been so in all other respects. No startling advances have been made. The growth in all directions, in all industries, in all pursuits, has been even and well-balanced. It is very doubtful if a parallel can be found, if there is another city of the same size and age that possesses like conditions, with so many favorable opportunities to commend it; ready for development in every direction, prepared for almost any industry, fitted to adopt many and to push them all along, or to seize upon a few and make them of paramount importance. Such a city has Salt Lake become in forty years—from a barren waste 1,000 miles from civilization, or communion with men. With such a record, with a people that has accomplished so much from

labor, but who were, nevertheless, favored by natural resources that are unapproached anywhere in the known world, what may not the future of the pioneer city be?

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT—ITS CAUSES.

The population of Salt Lake City is between 35,000 and 40,000 souls. The past year's increase in population has been vastly more rapid than in any preceding year. During the present

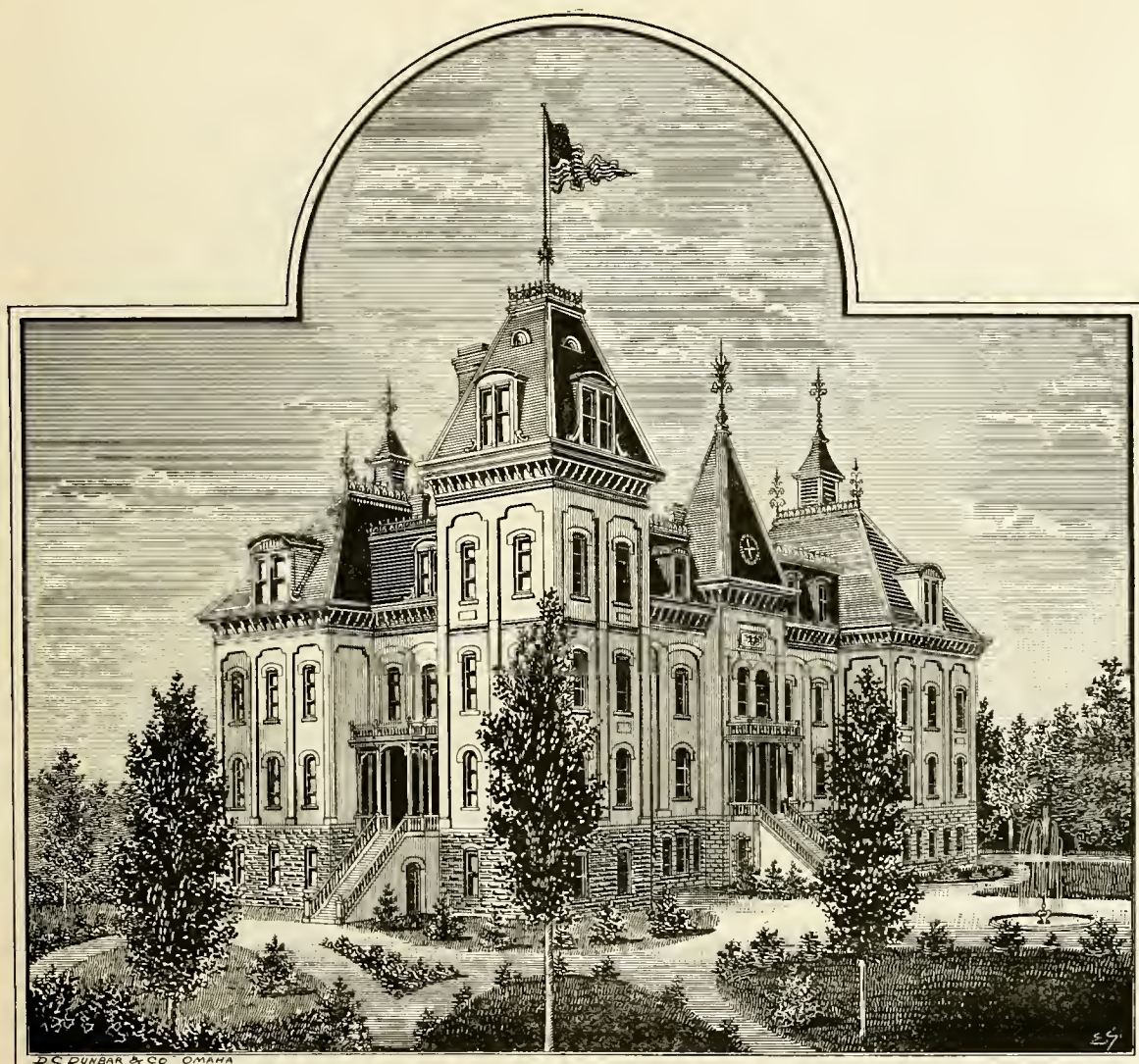


THE CLIFT HOUSE, A. C. BRIXEN & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

season in the neighborhood of 400 buildings have been erected, and still rents are so high as to be out of all reason. No better evidence of the general disposition to recognize Salt Lake as a city that gives abundant promises of rapid growth could be asked for. The advance heretofore has been so measured, that few appreciated its extent; but a comparison with the conditions ten years ago, or even within half the time named, will provoke astonishment. A large portion of the city, certainly the most popular, and that in which more fine residences have been built than in any other, has gone up altogether in less than seven years. Where, a few years ago,

there was only a large orchard and garden, to-day can be seen as fine a class of residences for a young city as exist anywhere. Two of the finest business blocks in the west have been erected this season. They are barely completed, but would do credit to any city, not only as to size, but as to beauty of appearance and solidity.

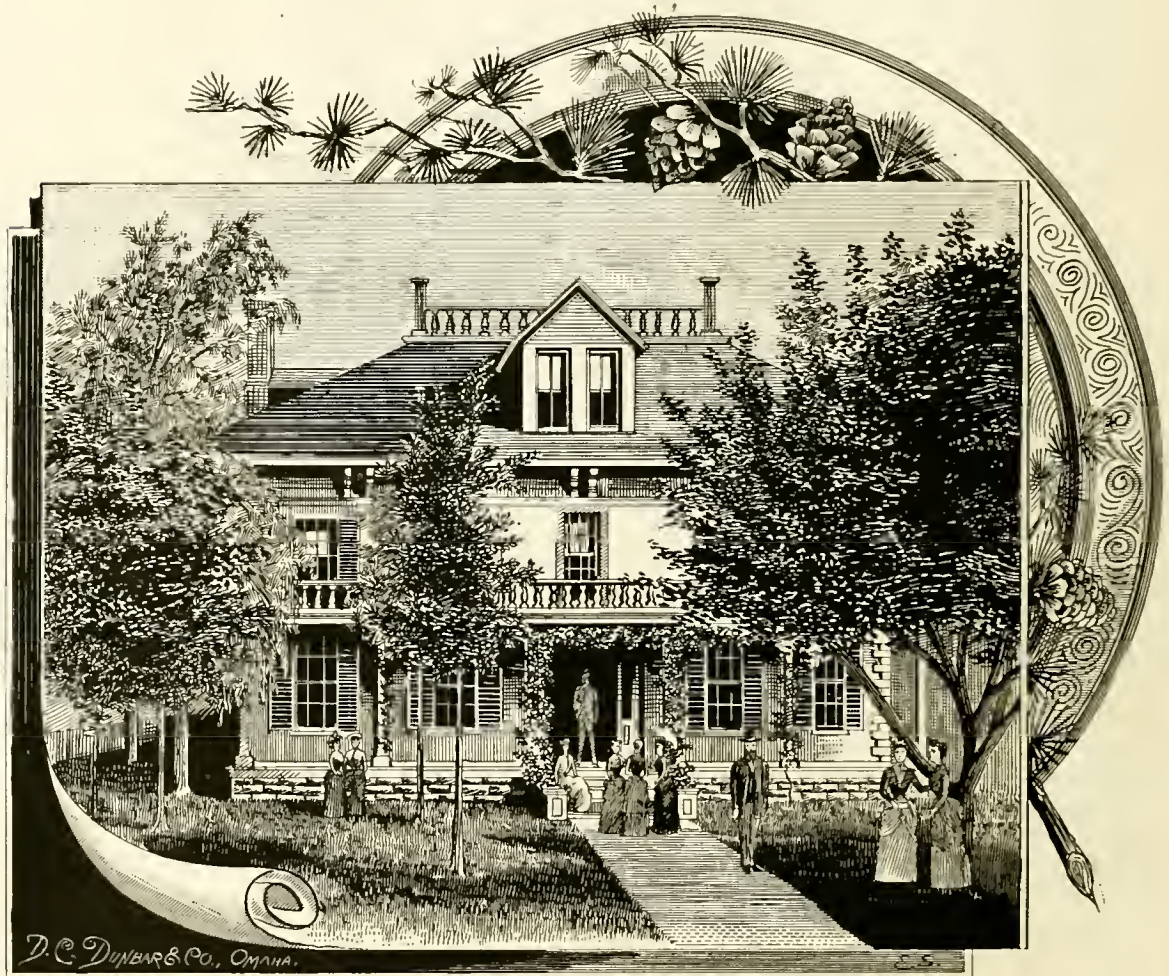
Up to the fall of 1887, our citizens heard only of a boom as something afar off, a peculiar frenzy, with which whole communities became afflicted, in which there was a rapid growth of population, and in which, also, many who had previously been comparatively poor, found them-



DESERET UNIVERSITY.

selves suddenly and almost unaccountably rich. We viewed their great prosperity as the natural outcome of a common insanity, based upon an unstable foundation, and to be followed inevitably by disastrous results. Few indeed looked for the coming of such conditions here, and there was a general feeling of opposition to it on the ground that any results to be so obtained would prove unhealthy and must be succeeded by a period of depression that would not only counteract all the good temporarily accomplished, but which would leave us, like one who had spent his substance vainly and hopelessly searching for wealth, in a position infinitely worse than we were at first. But the spirit was in the air. It could be felt. While there was no

tangible evidence of its existence, yet the very people who spoke most wisely and sedately against it, and the unwisdom of expecting such a condition could make its appearance here, would not let it alone. Naturally enough, they saw in Salt Lake a site possessing all the requirements and surroundings for a great city, but the idea could not be gotten rid of, that the labor of bringing it to the position which its unrivaled advantages warranted, was the work of decades rather than of years. Then there came rumors that the representatives of certain railroads had been here and purchased real estate, which, while held in the names of the individuals, was nevertheless the property of companies determined to push their lines on to Salt Lake City, It



ROWLAND HALL—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

was later discovered that capitalists from the east had been here and quietly made what then was considered heavy purchases of realty. The figures given as the purchase price were considered fabulous, but the men from afar knew what they were doing. This was in the fall of 1887. There were, it is true, those among us who did predict that the city was on the eve of a boom, but they were laughed at. During all of the winter of 1887 and 1888 there was a steady influx of outside parties who continued to invest despite the assurances of those who had lived here for many years, that they were throwing money away. In the early months of 1888, by some unaccountable combination of circumstances, still unexplained, and without any adequate effort on the part of the citizens of this city, the general talk throughout eastern cities, where real estate movements were watched with a view to taking advantage of reasonable certainties, was

to the effect that Salt Lake City was the next place on the eve of and ripe for a boom. It should be said that one thing contributing largely to this condition, though it by no means explains the sudden awakening of a large portion of the country to the fact that Salt Lake was looked upon as the coming city of the west, was the organization of a Chamber of Commerce in this city in which all classes of citizens joined, and which was devoted to the purpose of fostering and encouraging the industries, not only of Salt Lake City, but of the whole Territory. Connected with the Chamber of Commerce, and as a part of it, was established a bureau of information and correspondence, under the direction of Mr. M. J. Forhan, secretary of the Chamber. A system-



UNION BLOCK.

atic method of familiarizing the country with the unrivaled opportunities afforded by this section for investment was inaugurated, and there is little doubt that much of the awakening as to our advantages, was due to the persistent manner in which Mr. Forhan carried out the plan he had determined upon.

The excitement began to rise early in January of 1888, though many of the farseeing of local parties had already discovered the direction in which realty interests were tending and had acted accordingly. Each succeeding month saw the excitement grow until, in April, it had reached the culminating point. That the condition was healthy it cannot justly be said. There were reasons that soon caused the movement to degenerate into the most pronounced land

gambling. Men who had been curbstone realty brokers where the real estate movement had expended itself, learning the trend of events in Salt Lake, came on the first train to ride into prosperity upon the full tide of the boom. They had much to make and nothing to lose. They went in as though determined to have a very large share in disposing of the realty that was to be had. They began the purchase of options. The older men in the business were compelled to adopt the same tactics. The bidding grew fast and furious, as each agent would, in the determination to control a desirable property, offer a higher price than the one who had preceded him. The ideas of realty holders became unsettled, altogether. Having no fair conception of the value of lands, and being thus led to view their worth in a fabulous light, as a natural result



WHITE HOUSE HOTEL

of the course of the gambling element that had undertaken to run the realty of the town, the owner of property rose from his bed each morning with the conviction that another thousand or two had been added to the value of his land. This remarkable flurry was brought about with very little money behind it. Those men who set the ball rolling had but a few hundred dollars each, and it is to the lasting credit of our citizens that, when they departed the city, it was with numerous curses because they were forced to leave behind all they had brought with them. A perceptible diminution in the activity that had set everybody agog became apparent in the early part of April. It was natural that so unreal a movement should pass away with as great rapidity as it came upon the people. Such was the case. Many asserted that the boom had spent itself when, as a matter of fact, it had never been in existence. There was no denying

that the forward movement of the city had been seriously retarded by the event spoken of, in that it gave to property a fictitious value, and when bona fide purchasers came they were driven away because desirable properties were out of the reach of sane men seeking for real estate investments. Thus the talk in outside circles became that property was far too high in Salt Lake City, and many intending visitors and many intending investors were turned in other directions.



GODBE PITTS DRUG CO.

But despite these drawbacks, the movement was not without the most beneficial effects. With a cessation of the excitement, values began to recede to a normal condition, and gradually subsided to a figure which gives to investors all the opportunity for returns that can reasonably be asked for. The fact that close upon 400 dwellings alone have been built during the summer and that rents still continue higher than ever before known, is due largely to the real estate activity which so many dreaded and which so many more laughed at. It brought into Salt Lake City in

the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, all of which has remained here. For a period, one bank alone reported an increase in its deposits of about ten thousand dollars each day above those of the day preceding, and this in the face of the declaration of some that no money was changing hands, but that the property was only sold on the option plan.

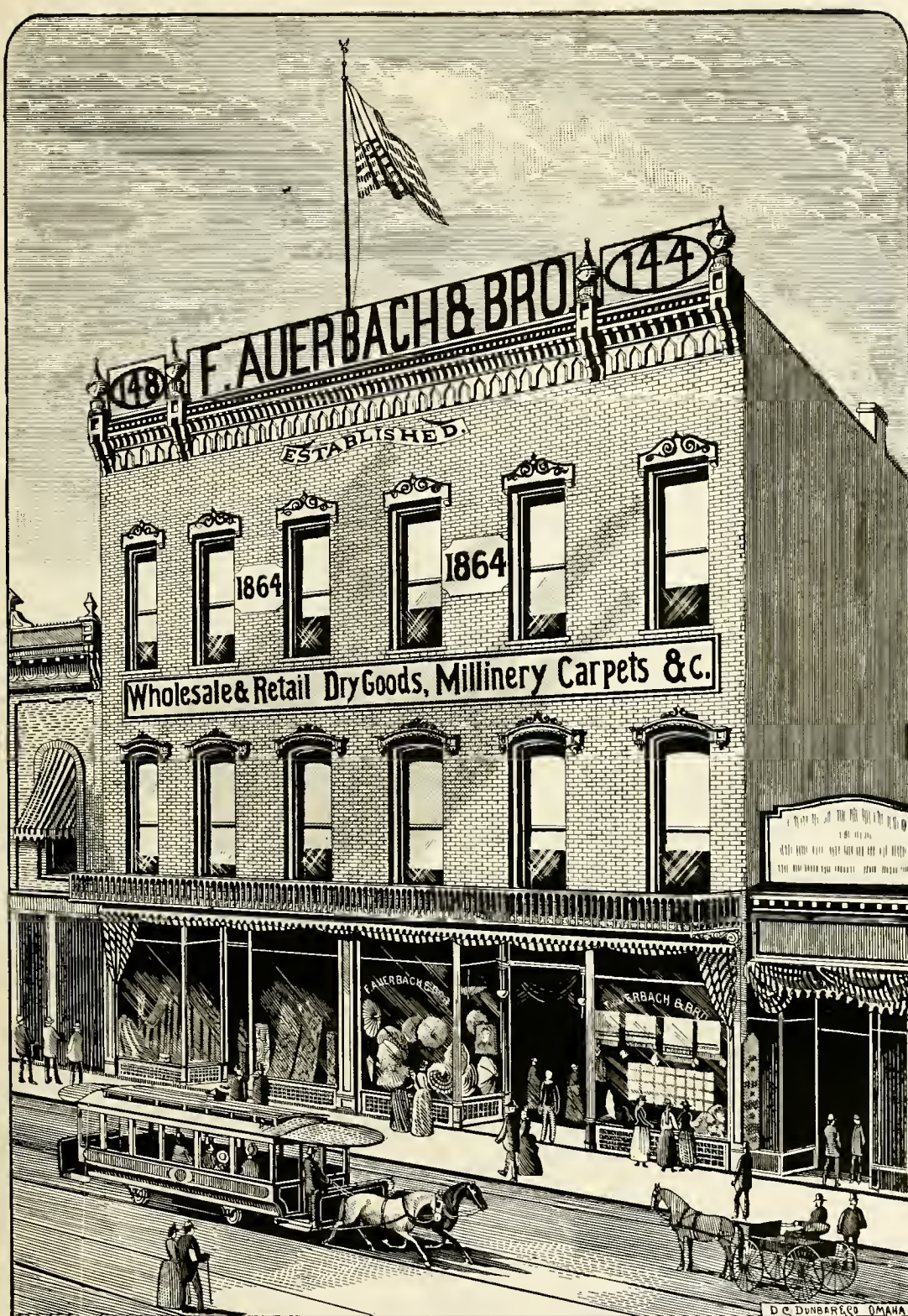
ADVERTISING THE CITY.

The excitement, however, had a good effect in another direction. It awakened residents to the advantages and opportunities of their own city. Those who had previously contended a



THE DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

boom was an impossible condition in Salt Lake, began to concede it as among the things that could be had for the working, and that the results might not be of such far-reaching harm as at first contemplated. How to counteract the unfavorable reports in circulation; how more clearly to prove to the people of the country that Utah, in natural resources, was one of the most wonderfully blest regions; how to demonstrate that there was development here few people dreamed of, and which no other inter-mountain section could boast, became the question of the hour.



F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Meetings of citizens were held. Meetings of the Chamber of Commerce were held. It was the talk of the street, the discussion in places of business and the subject of the home conversation. Citizens were aroused to the vast resources of the territory, previously known or remembered

only in a hazy sort of way, which now were seen with astonishing clearness. The contrast, induced by a comparison of the advantages Salt Lake City enjoyed above those possessed by any other city that could possibly be viewed as standing upon the same plane, brought to the knowledge of residents, in vivid realization, the paramount blessings which were ours; and the wonder was that all should have been so blind before to that which was so palpable now.

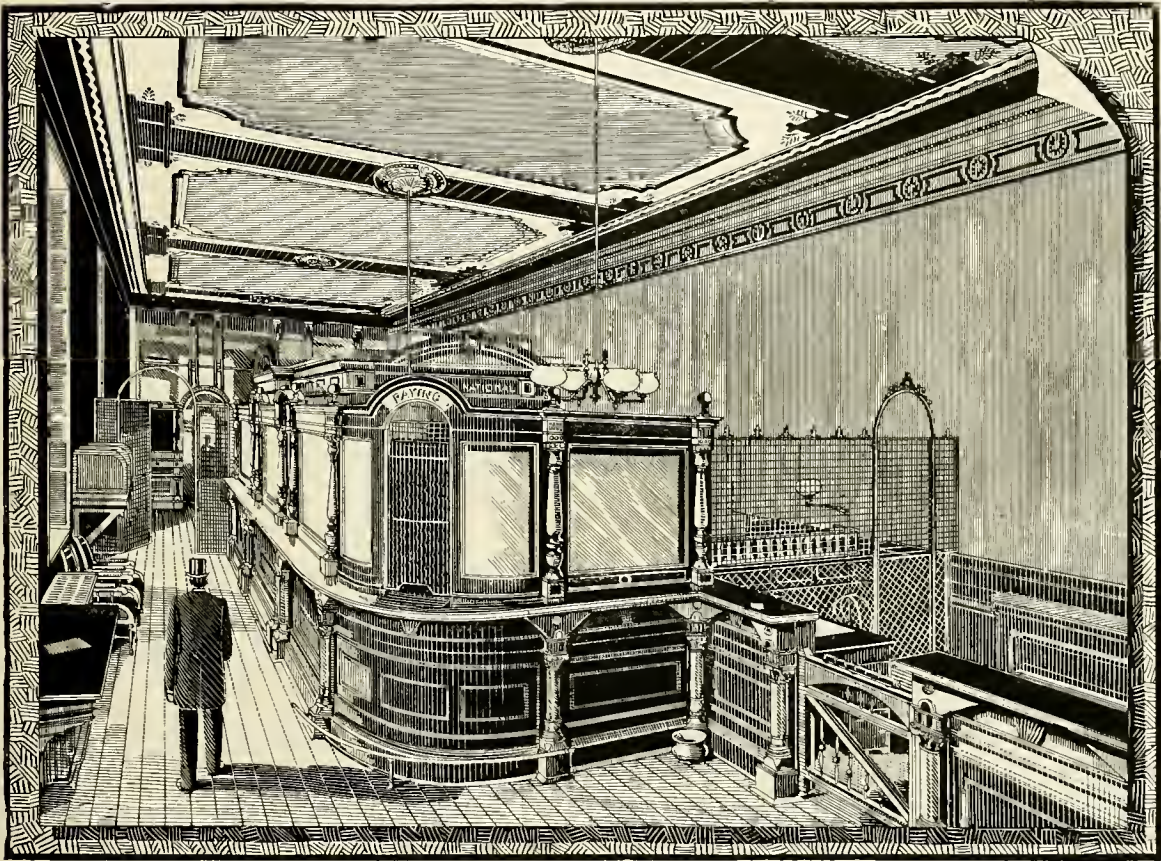
A popular meeting was called. Leading citizens attended and spoke. The interest became



METHODIST CHURCH.

so pronounced that no difficulty whatever was experienced in raising a popular subscription for the purpose of advertising the vast resources of Utah, and acquainting the people of the country with the paramount advantages of Salt Lake City as a place affording rare opportunities for investment, as a manufacturing centre, and as a prospective jobbing point of great importance. Some \$20,000 was subscribed, and after much deliberation, it was determined to fit up a car filled with the agricultural products, the minerals and manufactured articles of the Territory, and send this car through the United States as the best means of teaching, by object lesson, the

great truth of Utah's unequalled resources and of her unknown development in agriculture and manufactures. The car to be used was manufactured in this city, in the railway shops of the Utah Central Railway company. The show cases were the local product of the Culmer Brothers. The exterior of the car was adorned with paintings in oil by the best local artists, the subjects being selected from fruits, vegetables, game and fish, and charming bits of landscape for which Utah is noted and loved by those who have taken the time and had the inclination to investigate her claims in this direction. To say that these decorations were admired and worthy of admiration, is to voice the universal expression of all who saw the car in its travels. As fore-runners, four gentlemen, familiar with the natural advantages of this section and with the reasons for its future growth, were sent out to counteract the prejudicial influences existing



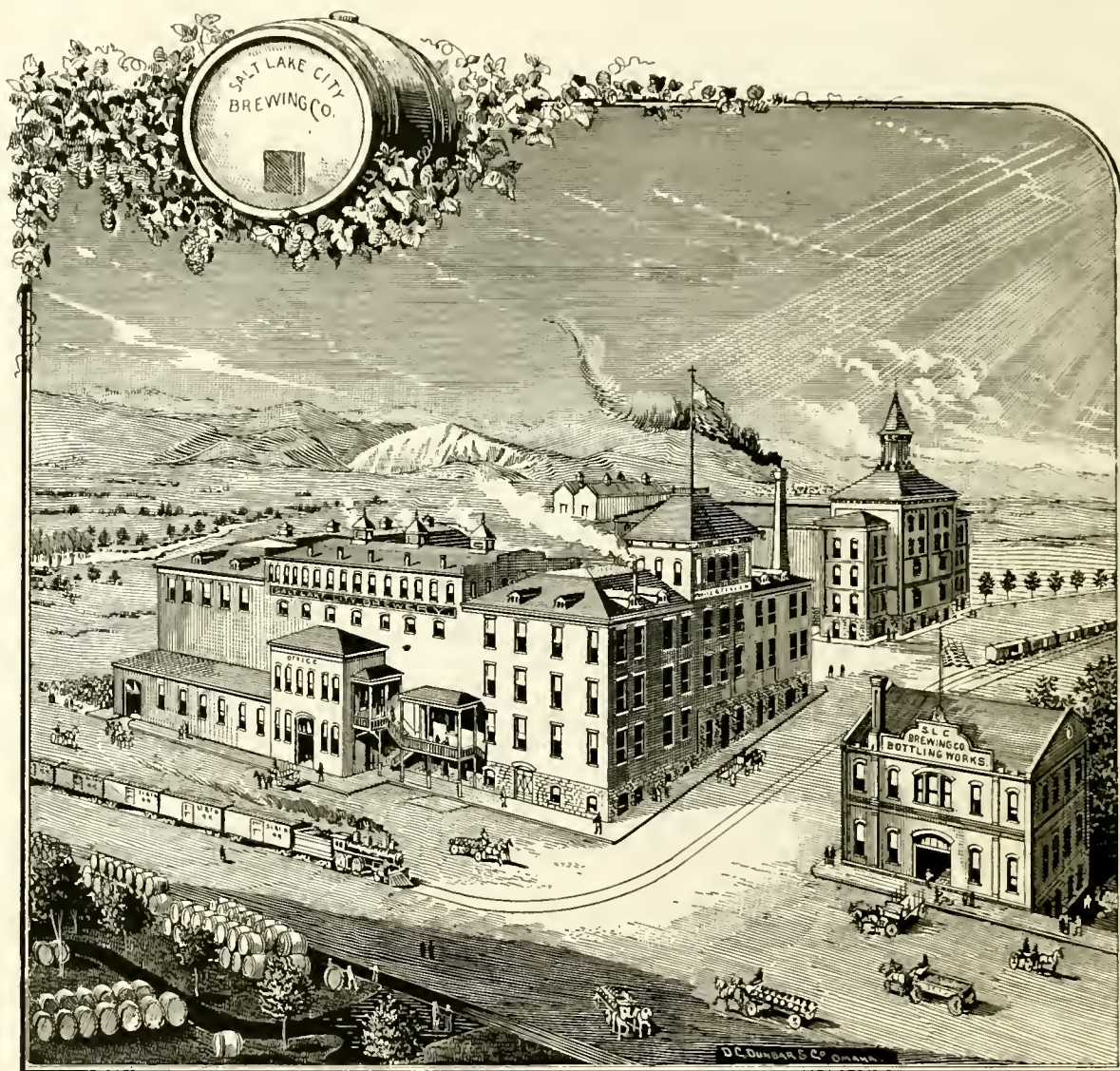
UNION NATIONAL BANK—INTERIOR VIEW.

against Utah, to lay before the people of the country the truth as to conditions here, and to tell of the general desire, shared by all classes of citizens, that those in search of opportunities for investment should turn their eyes in this direction and see what Utah had to offer. It is not putting it too strongly to state that the car and its contents were objects of the greatest interest wherever exhibited. It was recognized by the newspapers generally and column after column was devoted to the car and its remarkable contents.

THE BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE IN OUR GROWTH—MINERAL RESOURCES.

One unfamiliar with the conditions will naturally wonder what it is that gives to the people of Salt Lake City such unbounded confidence in her future. The answer is: Less perhaps, than any city in the United States is she limited in the directions in which she may turn and find a

solid industrial basis for her hopes of future development. True it is, that many of the natural resources which induce the conclusion that Salt Lake City is destined to be the inter-mountain metropolis, are not within her own limits, but they are so manifestly within her control as to give her the undoubted right to claim them as her own. It has repeatedly been said that no section, of the same area as Utah, is blessed with a variety of resource as great, or of equal abundance, or which, at the same time, is as easy of access. And this statement, while seemingly magnificent in its assumption, and not unlikely to create a suspicion of distrust of all that



SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

may come from a source that would make an assertion so sweeping, is not only true, but is fast growing to be recognized as true. It is not contended that Utah has more gold, silver, lead, copper and other mines, but that, taking all these together, and considering the general variety and aggregate quantity, there is no known country of the same area that can make anything like as good a showing. Of the minerals that exist in Utah and which exist in quantities that will justify their being mined indefinitely, and manufactures founded upon them which can be supplied for all time, so far as human judgment is capable of estimating, the following may be named: Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, sulphur, gypsum, alum, soda, coal, mica, jet, mineral

wax, nitre, parafine, plumbago, ochres, antimony, petroleum, graphite, salt, zinc, and others. These are found in all the varieties characteristic of the minerals, and in various stages of purity and utility. It has already been stated that the best paying silver mine in the United States is in Utah—the Ontario—and there are others in the same vicinity, which, when developed, give promise of proving worthy rivals to it. Our iron mines, which are to be found at intervals



GOLDSMITH & CO.—ELDRIDGE BLOCK.

apart, cover a distance extending 200 miles north and south of Salt Lake City, those at the southern extremity being the most extensive iron mines in the known world. They embrace every kind of iron ore, from the grades easiest of reduction to the purest magnetic varieties, and are in such limitless quantities that the world might draw its supplies from them for centuries and the amount consumed would hardly be missed, so great the quantities that exist in the

mines of the territory. No purer sulphur is found in the world. That with which this country is supplied to-day, is from the far famed sulphur beds of Sicily, which is but 20 in fineness, while the average fineness of the Utah sulphur is 50 and it is not unusual to find it in extensive quantities as fine as 98. The territory is honeycombed with coal mines. They have hardly come to be surveyed yet, and it is doubtful if there is a portion of the territory where they do



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

not exist. We have every known variety of building stone, both for coarse and ornamental work. These are to be found in endless colors and embrace some six varieties of marble, some of it as fine as that of the Parian marble, and ranging down through granite, sandstone, limestone, slate, and including several varieties of gems. The building stone is right in the city limits and in such quantities and so easy to be mined that it really comes cheaper than brick. A time cannot be conceived when there can be a perceptible diminution in the quantity. Not

only is the great lake a never failing source of salt, but it is found in veritable mountains. Besides this there are salt wells which also are an unfailing source. Gypsum exists in almost equally limitless supply and the same can be said of the shales, alum, soda, silica clays, and other minerals. Beds of asphaltum, said to be the only ones of the kind in the United States, are passed by the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and are being worked extensively. Professor Clayton, than whom there is no one more competent to speak, is authority for



HENRY DINWOODEY.

the statement that Utah has mines enough to make an annual output of \$20,000,000 in gold and silver, while she has added \$125,000,000 to the wealth of the country from her mines alone.

AGRICULTURE.

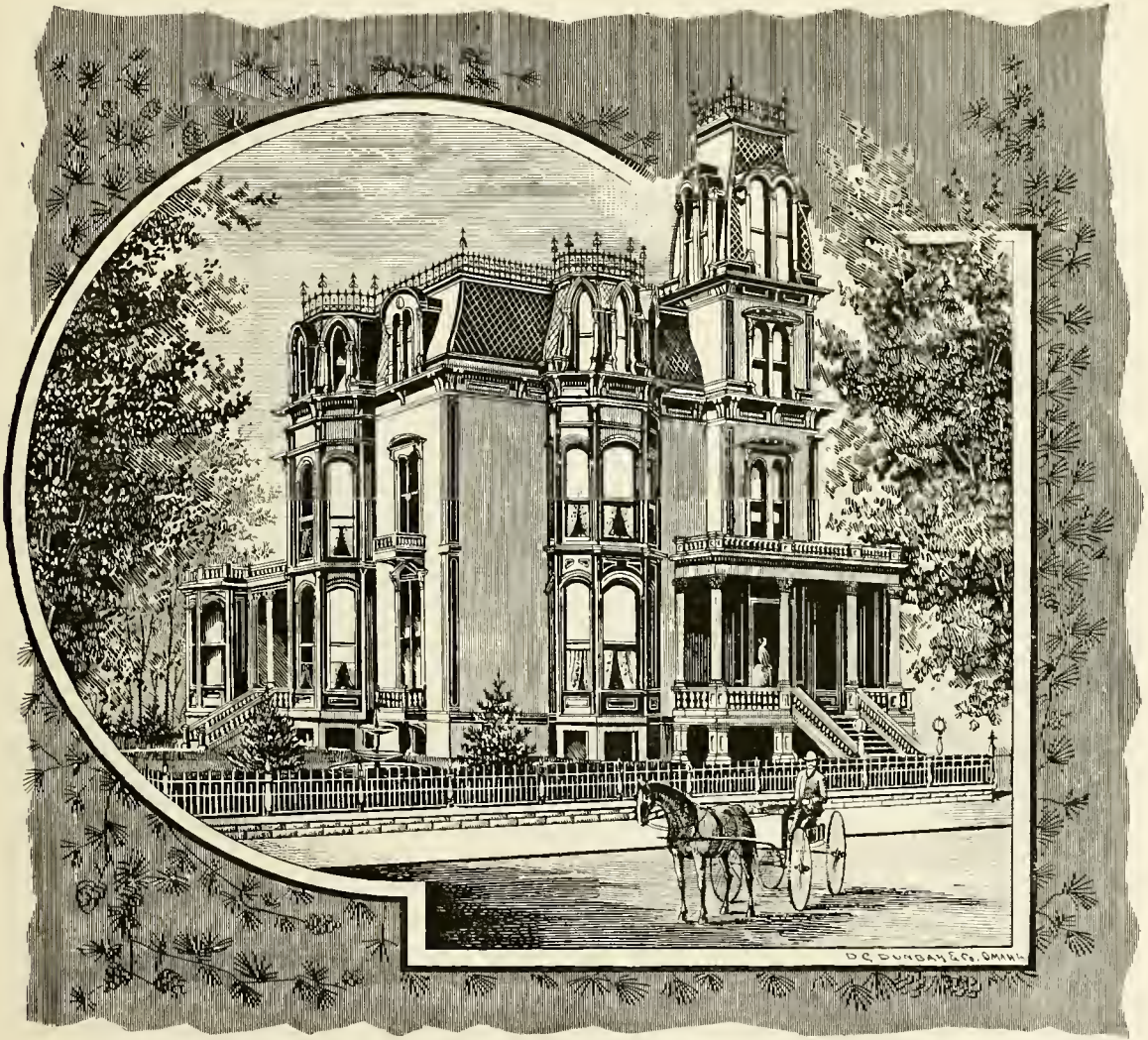
Had Utah nothing but her mineral resources, she would still have a mighty future before her, as they are the basis of the world's manufactured products, and it is impossible that those in Utah shall long be suffered to lie unused and unrecognized. They are the foundation of a future greatness than cannot be stayed, though it may be retarded. Did they stand alone as the sole promise of Salt Lake for future prominence and commercial activity, they would still warrant the



ROBERTS & NELDEN.

assumption made in behalf of an early and rapid development of the territory and of this city as the natural centre of so wealthy a commonwealth. When, however, these constitute but one of several important considerations, what then shall we say? The climate and the productiveness of the soil of the Salt Lake valley are unsurpassed in the country. It is true the summers are

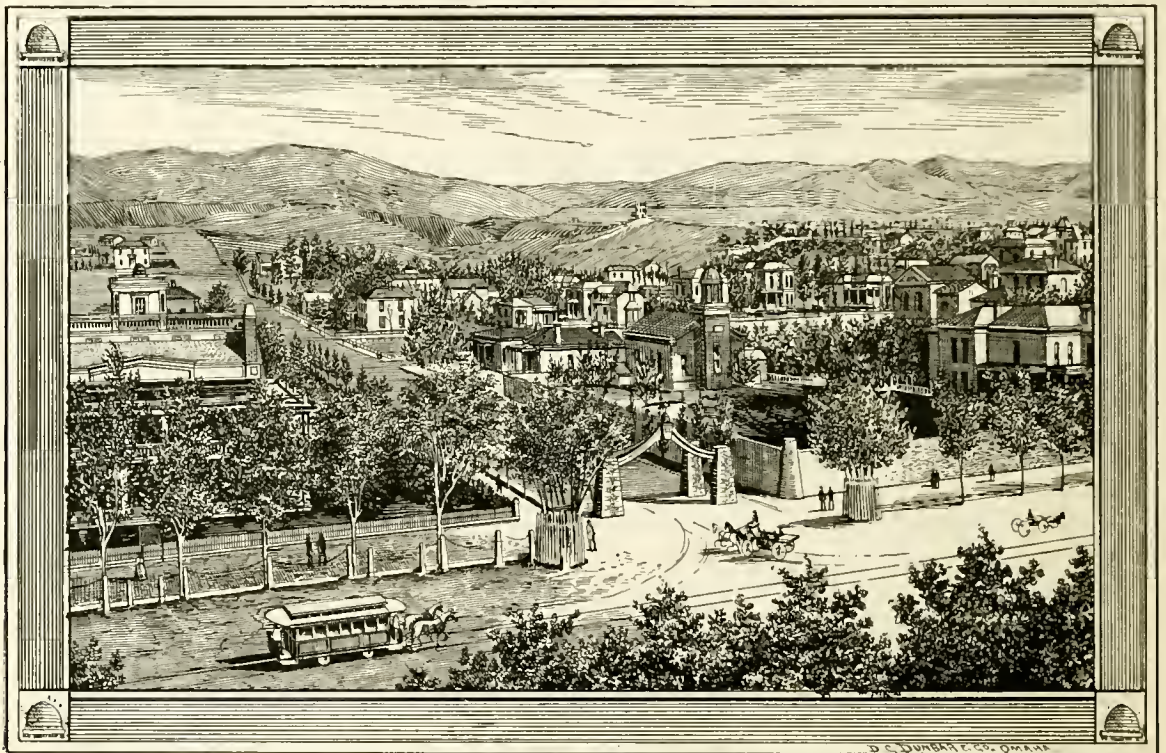
warmer than in California; that the winters are colder. But it is also true that the seasons give better opportunities for the maturity of fruits, for which reason the flavor is recognized as much richer and have less of the hot house taste. Nor may there be in some varieties of fruit, so prolific a yield, but where this is the case the quality vastly more than compensates for the difference. In the matter of garden and field products, and temperate climate fruits, the productiveness of the Salt Lake valley is without a rival, and the demand for these products comes from every part of the United States. The wheat of Utah is admitted to be the best flour maker known. It has been shipped to California and sold at a good profit in the face of the recognized



THE GARDO HOUSE—RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

excellence of California as a wheat grower. The same statement is true of Colorado. Despite the nearness of Colorado to the grain fields of Kansas and Nebraska, the representatives of several Denver milling firms and elevator companies have this fall made heavy purchases of Utah grain and have paid a much higher price for it than the wheat has been accustomed to bring. The Salt Lake valley raises vastly more of all agricultural products than are needed for the local consumption, but with a constant outside market assured, farming is a profitable employment and while a person can live as cheaply in Salt Lake as in any city in the Union, still there is no time when the product of the soil is a drug on the market. When Utah fruit brings a higher price in the California market than that raised in California; when Utah wheat is preferred at

an advanced figure over the wheat of Nebraska and Kansas, when we have the finest and most valuable breed of horses and cattle, sheep and swine; when we have all the conditions that are conducive to length of life and to the full enjoyment thereof; when we have to fear no great and overpowering rival that may come and sap our life blood away; when we possess the finest bathing in the world, the fastest boating water known, mineral and medicinal springs unsurpassed anywhere in the country; when Utah potatoes can be sold in New Orleans and Cincinnati, when the quartermaster at Leavenworth, Kansas, gives the preference to the Utah potato even to paying a premium for it over the same vegetable grown in Colorado; when Utah barley is confessedly the finest in the world for brewing purposes, when Utah dried fruits, which are without honor in Utah, are held as a luxury in every state in the Union; when Utah products, after long shipment and when out of season, can be shipped to Sioux City and there, amidst the



EAGLE GATE AND VICINITY.

rivalry of the whole country surrounding that lively and progressive city, secure a written admission that they were entitled, as to merit, to every prize for which they could have competed, there is little more that needs to be told on this score.

STOCK RAISING.

Within five years there has been a remarkable and general desire among all classes of citizens to introduce higher strains of blood both in horses and horned stock. The people have been working to this end with a common impulse and the results attained are little short of astonishing. Every breed of horse flesh which is recommended for any purpose, is represented in the territory by standard breed sires and dams, and by a numerous progeny which is rapidly being bred up to the highest standard. It is a question if any city in the country of double the population can make as good a showing of horse flesh on the road or a drive, or where a valuable breed of horses are so generally in use by so many classes of citizens. The clerk in the dry



THE ALTA BLOCK.

goods store is often the possessor of a horse that many wealthy citizens are unable to pass on the road. As to horned stock, certainly none of the territories (and it is doubtful if any of the younger states) can begin to show such a record as Utah, or give evidence of such a common impulse and determination to possess only thoroughbred animals. It is really doubtful if these

two interests are much inferior as wealth producers to the product of the soil, and certainly they are of as lasting and sure benefit as our gold, silver and lead mines, though the returns may not be so immediate. The sheep interests have assumed proportions that will cause older sections to blush by comparison, and the zeal to inbreed higher and more valuable strains of blood has been full as great in this as in the directions heretofore enumerated. Utah's sheep interests are



LYNCH & GLASMANN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

valued at \$9,000,000 represented by about 3,000,000 head of sheep. The value of the annual wool clip can readily be computed with these figures as a basis.

RAILROADS.

Salt Lake now enjoys connection with the Pacific coast through the Southern Pacific railway system by close alliance with the Utah Central and Denver & Rio Grande roads; she has close connection with Idaho, Montana, Washington Territory, Oregon and the north generally by the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line roads; with the east by the Union Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande Western railways. There are numerous branch lines, also, which

make close connection between the city and different parts of the territory. The Union Pacific system has a branch line that runs to Tintic, about 40 miles southwest from the city and where there are extensive mines producing precious metals as well as very valuable iron mines. This road is known as the Salt Lake & Western. The Utah & Nevada runs to the famous Garfield Beach and beyond to Tooele, some forty miles a little south of west from the city. Then it has the Echo & Park City branch which runs to the celebrated Park City mining district. The Utah Central runs to a point about 200 miles south of the city. The Denver & Rio Grande has a branch running to the mines up Little Cottonwood Canon and another to the mines in Bing-



RESIDENCE OF M. H. WALKER.

ham Canon, the former canon being on the east side of the Salt Lake valley and about twenty miles southeast of the city, the latter being about the same distance from the city southwesterly. The main line of this road runs past its bathing resort known as Lake Park, while it also has a branch line connecting with its coal mines in what is known as Pleasant Valley, about 110 miles southeast from Salt Lake City. In addition to these Hon. John W. Young's road, the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas, is gradually encircling the city and extending into the mouth of several of the canons on the east side of the valley; while, as its name suggests, it makes connection with the military fort just east of the city. Another of his roads, the Salt Lake & Eastern, is being built up Parley's Canon with utmost rapidity. It is the design to have this line operating between Salt Lake and Park City before the end of December, if the weather permits,

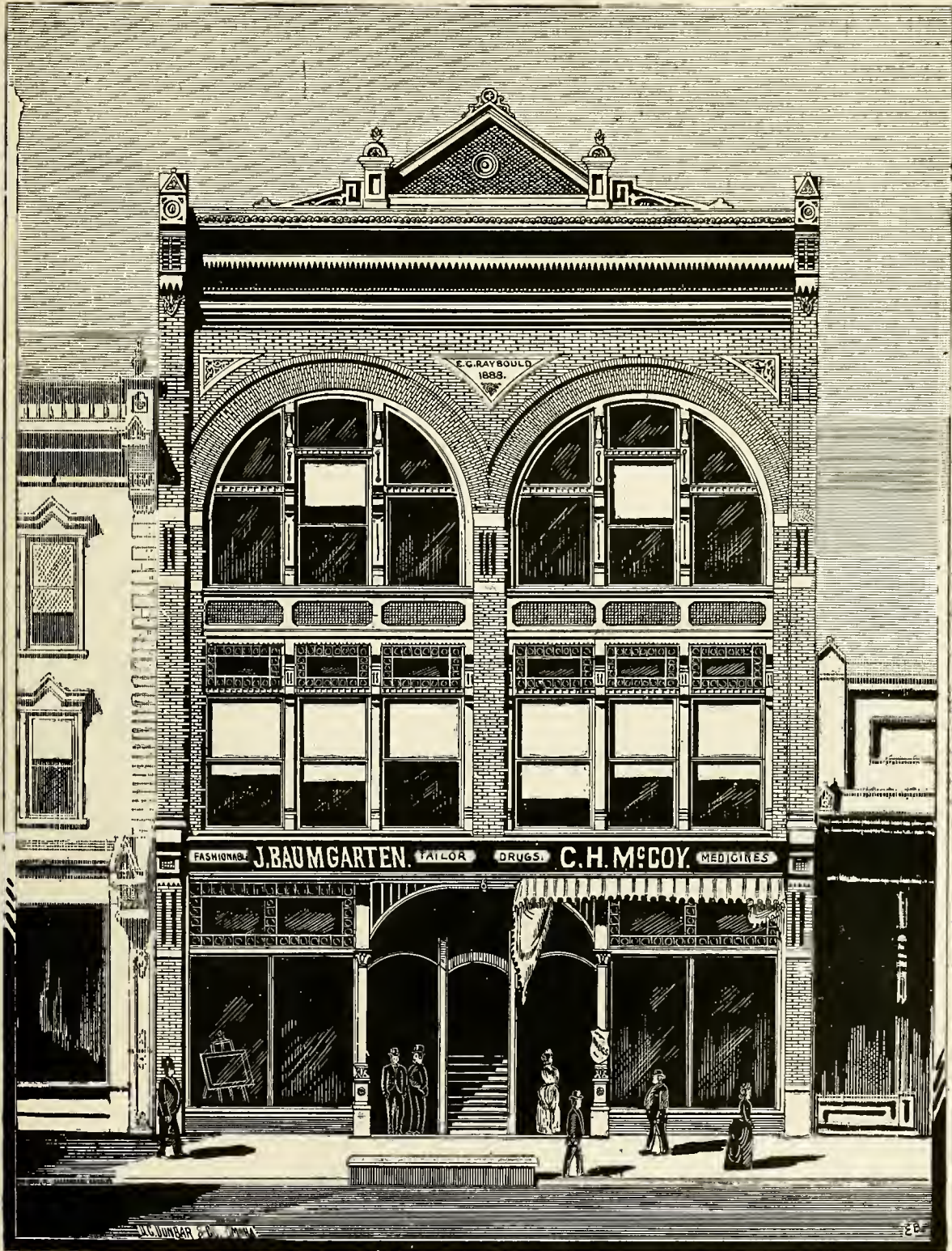
there now being some 700 men employed in the canon and considerable of the work has already been done. The distance is some thirty five-miles, about twelve or fifteen miles now being finished. The articles of incorporation of this road indicate that it is to be continued some twenty-five miles farther to the east to a point known as Camas.

There is much speculation as to the intention of the great trunk lines with regard to Salt Lake City. There does, however, seem to be a consensus of opinion to the effect that they are cautiously but surely working in this direction. The reasons heretofore set forth as justifying



HOOPER & ELDREDGE BLOCK.

the anticipation for a great future for this city will tell with as much force when used to back the declaration that these roads, sooner or later, must make their way into Salt Lake City. This city is 600 miles from Denver, the nearest city of importance. Admitting Denver to be a rival, an admission that seems to go far out of the range of probabilities, we are even then 600 miles from what is only a probable rival, with a mountain range intervening as an eternal barrier to encroachments from that source. To the north there is a clean sweep and not the vestige of a rival. To the west no city may be named with Salt Lake until the territory tributary to the

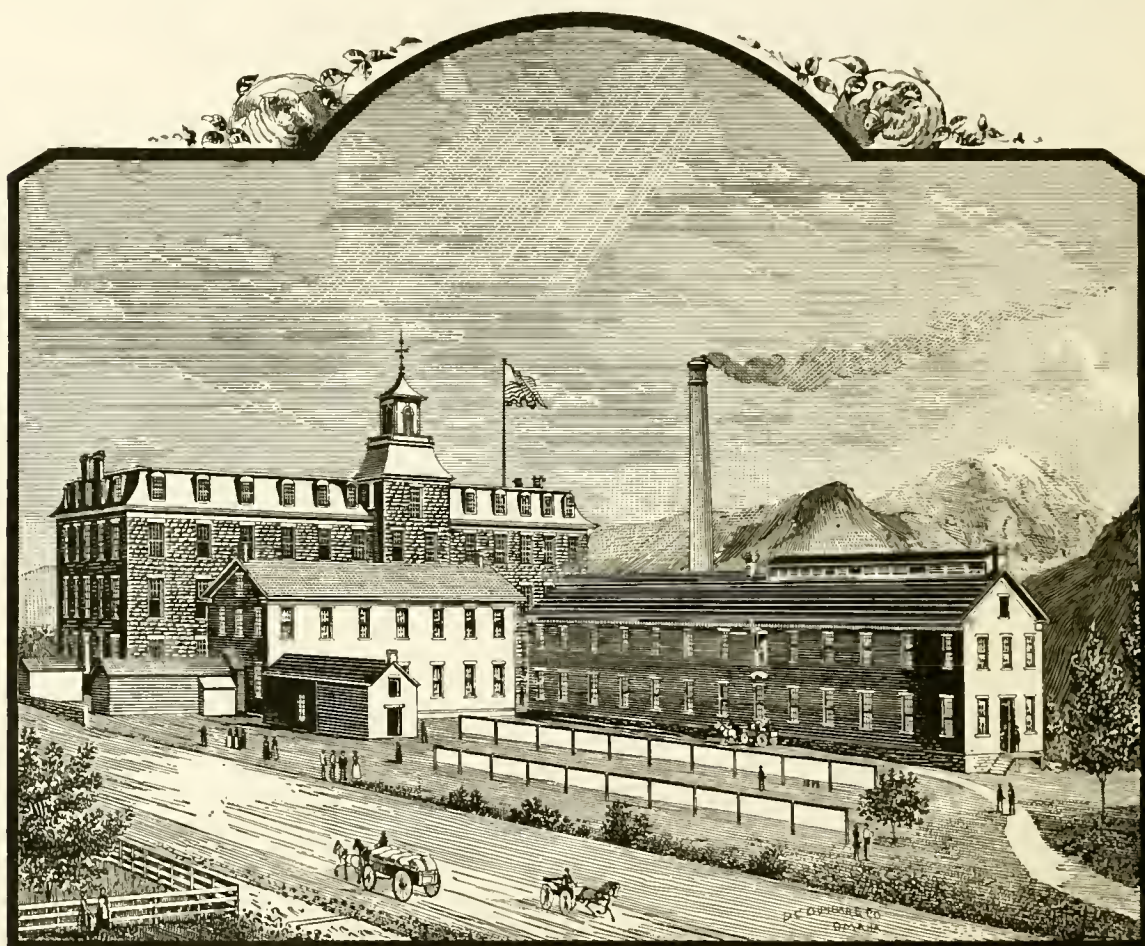


THE RAYBOULD BLOCK.

cities washed by the Pacific Ocean is reached. South of us there is nothing in the United States. It is as the Hon. John W. Young, in an interview published in the Salt Lake Daily Herald said :

"While I have never looked for Salt Lake City to grow as rapidly as some of the other western cities, I have no doubt but what Salt Lake will become a great business centre, as it is the natural geographical and commercial centre of a country a thousand miles square. Branch lines and main roads from this city will spread out over this western country in the course of time; and we only need to be patient to see great developments here."

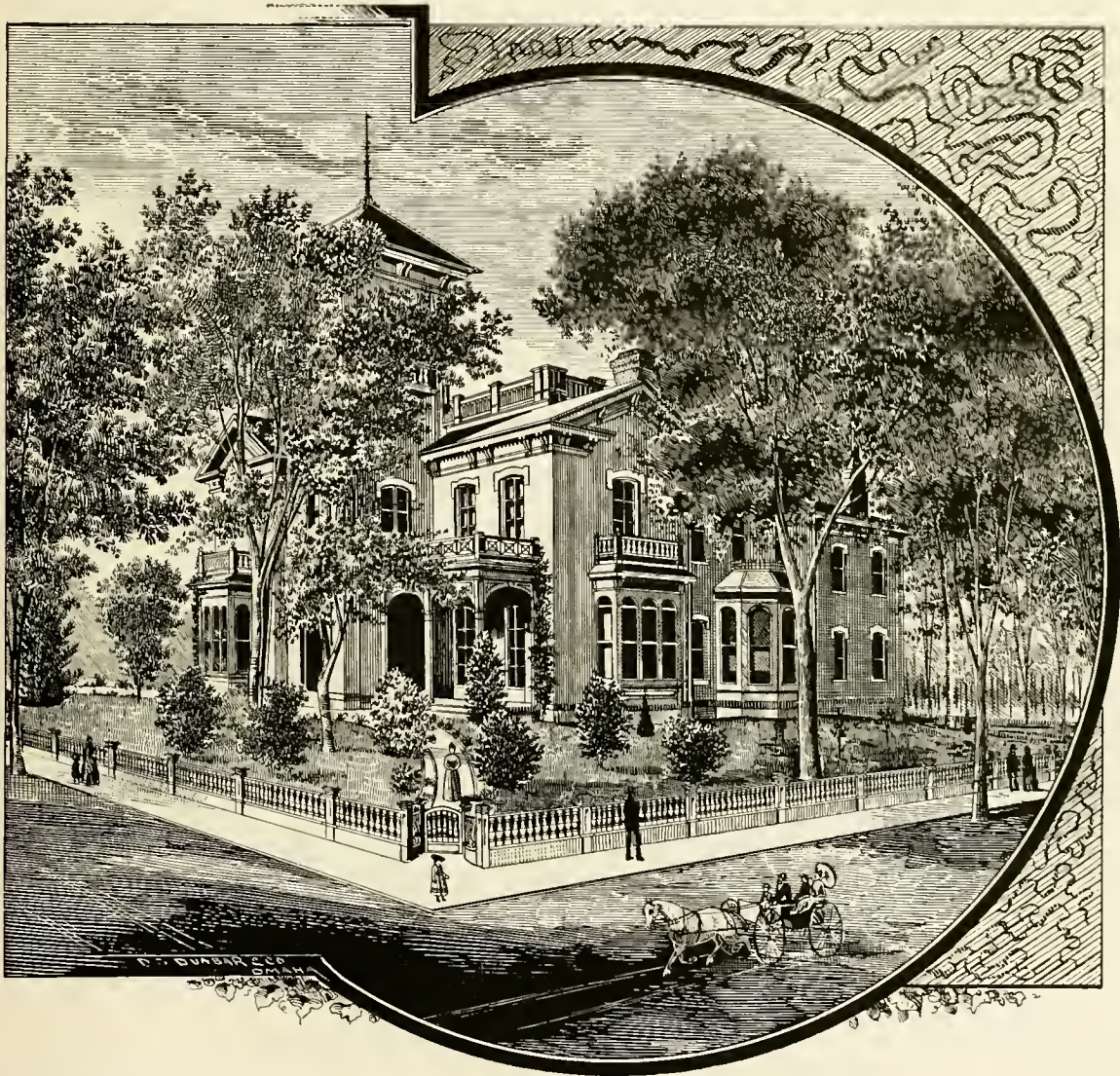
A report published recently in the papers declares unequivocally that the Burlington & Missouri railway has made every preparation to extend its road this way and will begin the work at once. No road can come within 100 miles of Salt Lake and not extend its line into the city, for the reasons already given. It has long been an open secret that the Chicago, Burling-



PROVO WOOLEN MILLS—JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., AGENTS.

ton & Quiney, of which the B. & M. is a branch, had large tracts of land in the limits of this city, which, despite frequent attempts by outside parties to relieve them of the same, have been held on to with a persistency that convinces those supposed to be in a position to know what they are talking about, that these tracts are designed for depot purposes. By an alliance with the D. & R. G. Western the Missouri Pacific is enabled to make direct terms for Salt Lake freights from the east, and the laying of broad gauge ties along the track of the Little Giant is held to be significant of an arrangement by which the Missouri Pacific is to run its own cars over the road of the former company to this city. It is also a conceded fact that the Colorado Midland intends to build direct to Salt Lake with all possible expedition. The friends of this road state emphatically that it now has command of all the funds necessary to carry out the plans determined upon as explained here. The eastern branch of the Denver & Rio Grande is also exerting itself

in a way which excites the suspicion that it is seeking an outlet to Salt Lake, thus rendering it no longer dependent upon its western namesake. The Chicago & Northwestern has surveyed into the northwestern part of Utah. About this there is no doubt, nor is there a doubt that it is behind the extensive work now being done in the Sweetwater country. Whether this suspicion is right or not, certainly it is the work of a company which, as yet, has no outlet in Utah, and which, probably through Ogden Canon is heading for this city. A well informed railroad man is authority for the statement that the Colorado Midland will be the first of the new eastern lines to come to this city and that the C., B. & Q. system will have a road in not more than three

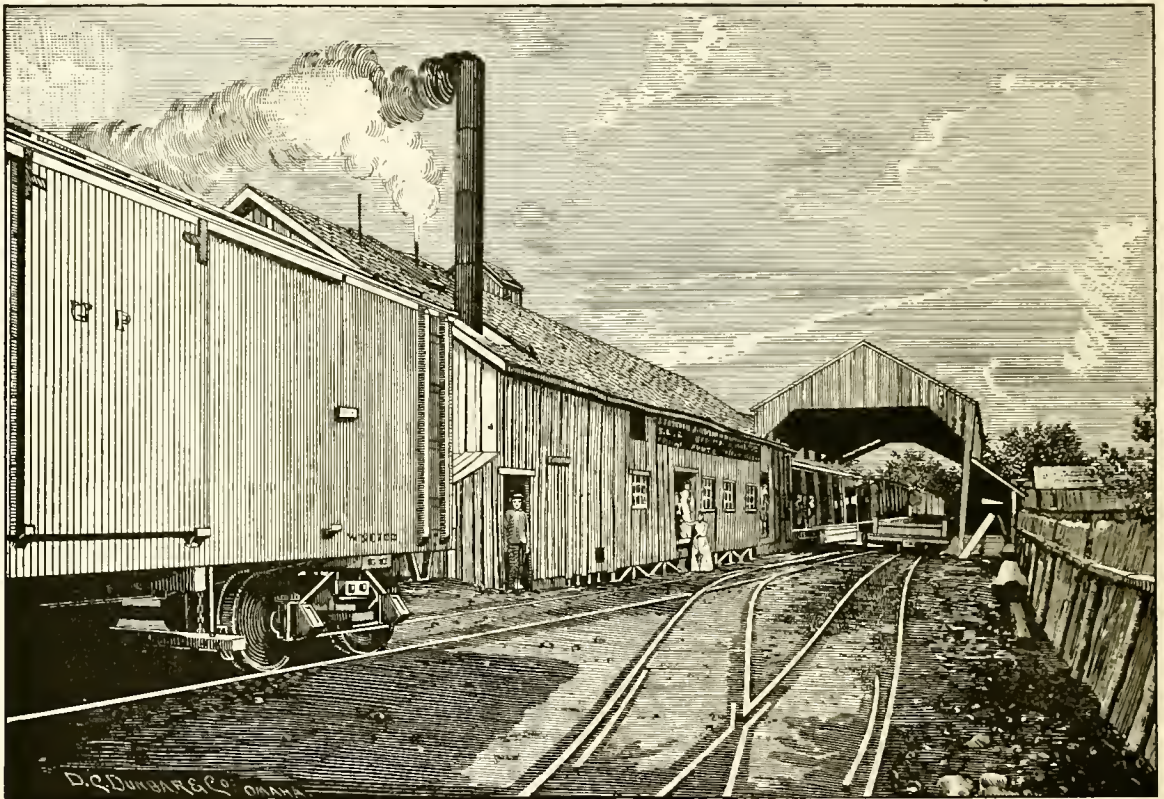


RESIDENCE OF J. R. WALKER.

months behind it. There are those who are arguing, however, that the Missouri Pacific through the Pueblo, Gunison & Pacific, said to be one of its creatures, will be here before either of them.

It is not reasonable to assume that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will rest content with Colorado as a terminal point while their active competitors are forging ahead toward the richer fields which the far west is opening up for railroad recognition; nor that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Alton, both of which are striving hard for supremacy in the handling of freight designed for western points, will undertake to wage a competition that is certain to prove vain unless they, also, extend their

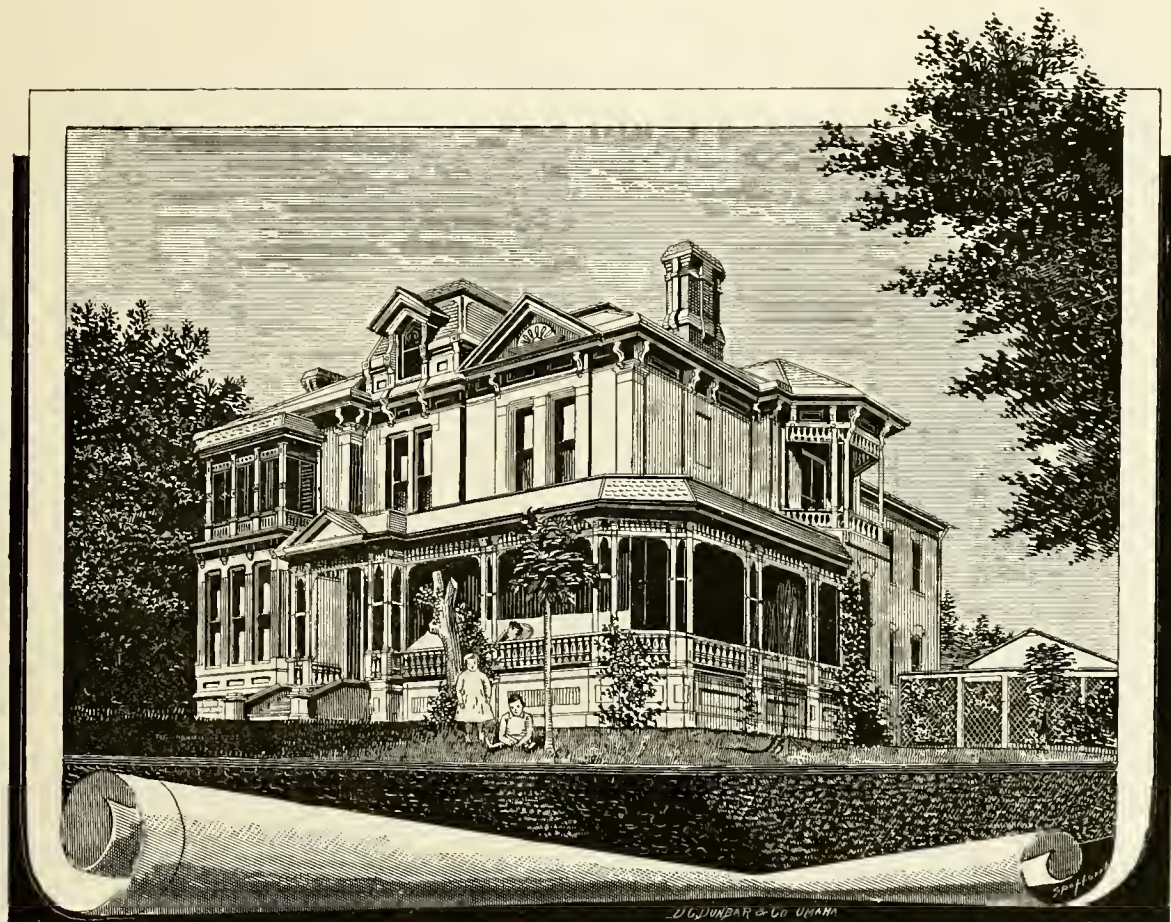
roads to the west and meet the advances of their active rivals. It may be set down that within three years there will be at least one direct line from Salt Lake city to Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean, and that the Utah Central will extend its road by a different route to the same general point. The roads so covering this distance will traverse the great mineral belt of the country, already known to be wonderfully rich in discovered ores, but at present valueless because too far from any point where these ores can be handled by rail. With the completion of the first of these roads, the vast coal fields of Utah will find a new and constant market in the country that their advent will make habitable, and all along the Pacific coast, which now is at the mercy of foreign markets and which frequently has to pay enormous sums for its fuel because of this dependency. Moreover, on the completion of such a road travelers to the west will save in the neighborhood of 500 miles by coming through this city.



SALT LAKE SAMPLING WORKS, FRANK FOOTE, PROPRIETOR.

But not to its desires alone is due the assurance that Salt Lake City will be a railroad centre. All the great mineral deposits surround this city. We are practically in the heart of the greatest and richest mineral belt ever discovered in the United States. As all these interests will tend to one common point, and that point the one most centrally located, Salt Lake City holds the keys in her own hands, and her claims for railroad recognition cannot be ignored. Every artificial advantage is hers, and she has the favor of nature in addition. That she is the chief city of "Mormondom" is no light consideration, since this will give unquestioned impetus to the number of tourists who will visit her. The hot sulphur springs will attract thousands of health seekers into her limits, her bathing in the lake is a mint in itself and both for the passenger traffic these will create in favor of Salt Lake and for the important freight business that must follow her rapid growth of population and development of manufacturing interests, no railroad that has designs of pushing to the west will think of slighting this point. Dr. George L. Miller,

of Omaha, said to the writer: "Salt Lake is one of the spots designed by nature for a great city, and a distributing point for a large area." To form some conception of the possibilities that the future holds for this city, one has but to note the development of Denver and Omaha during the past five years. Especially is the history of the former suggestive as regards the course to be pursued by railroads. Those who, five years ago, declared that certain railroads would be in Denver within a period named, were deemed beside themselves with vain hopes; but time has shown them to have been wise above their own generation. The conditions of Salt Lake to day, as to prospective railroad connections, are those that applied to Denver five years ago, with the exception, that where Denver had one feature to recommend her, Salt Lake now



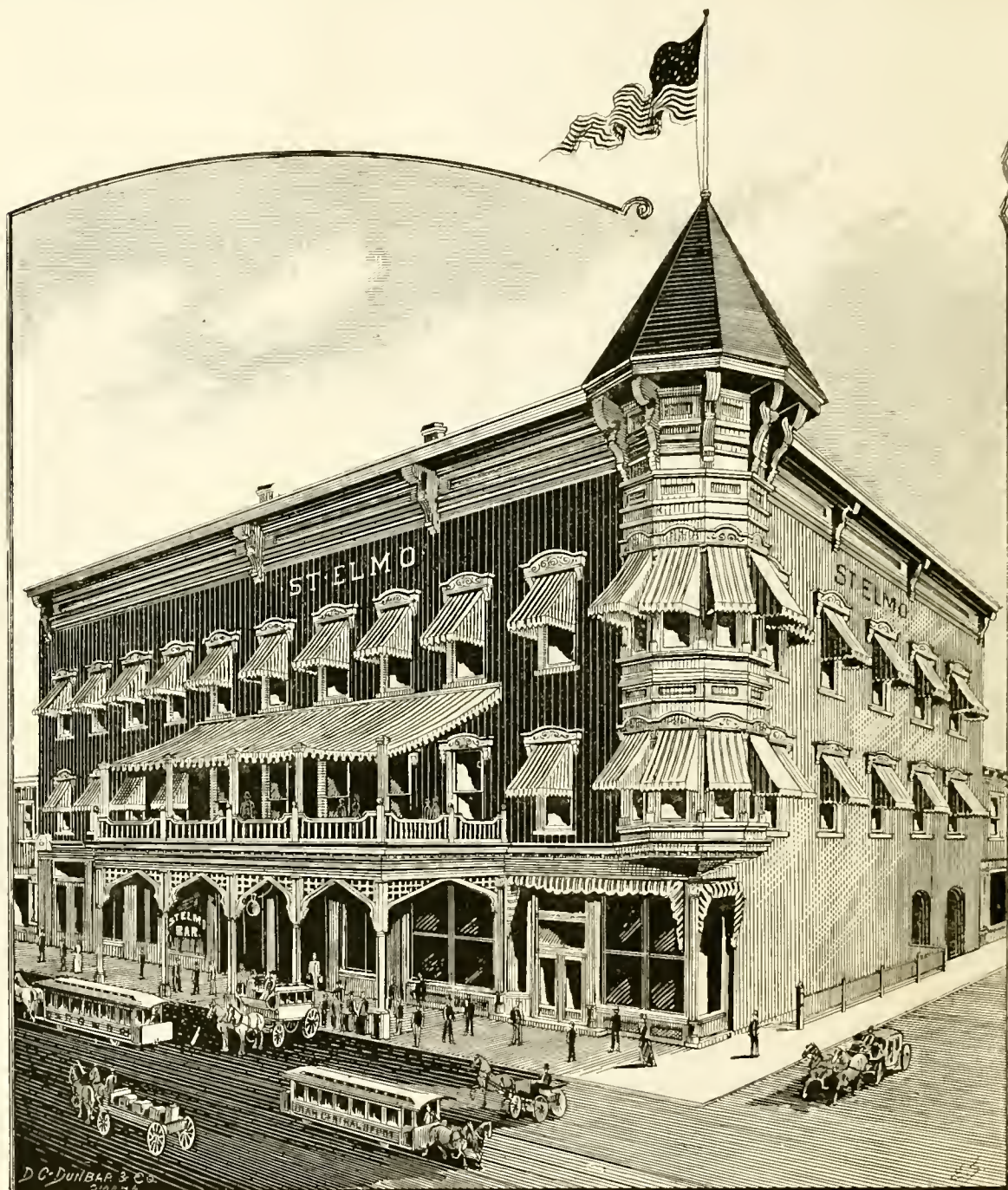
RESIDENCE OF H. W. LAWRENCE.

has a dozen. If like causes still produce like effects, then what shall we deduce from the growth of Denver when all that made her what she is now stands contending for Salt Lake, with voice a thousand fold more seductive and reasons a thousand fold more conclusive.

MANUFACTURES.

One of the chief and most potent, reasons for the hope of Salt Lake's growth and recognition as a railroad centre and a supply point, is in her possibilities for the inauguration of manufactures, in addition to those even now making great progress. Not only have we the largest boot and shoe factory in the west, with the latest improvements and appliances, but in other directions the tendency is toward cutting off importations where they can be avoided and supplying the home market with goods of home manufacture. Thus we make nearly all the cheese

we consume. We manufacture our own candies, salt, crackers, soap, cigars, tan our own hides, furnish our own brooms, make many of our own chemicles, supply by local labor our show cases, produce a great many of the bottles we need, manufacture the flour we consume entirely, and do not need to bring the wheat from without our own borders. Already preliminary steps



ST. ELMO HOTEL.

have been taken for the establishment of extensive sugar works here, the sugar to be made from cane raised here also. Paints and white lead are also the products of local labor, packing houses are about to be inaugurated, the making of window glass is only a question of a short time, while an infinitude of other industries are as certain to be put in successful operation in

time, as the country is to remain the best qualified for the work contemplated in the United States. The subject of manufactures has had the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce and the report of the committee, to whom this important matter was assigned, is so full of matters of vital importance and so clearly and comprehensively handled, that it should be given the widest publicity possible. It will not be found uninteresting reading in this connection.

"On September 10th we carefully prepared a circular and blank forms, which we addressed to every manufacturer in the territory, asking information regarding the amount of capital invested, persons employed, material and fuel consumed, profit realized, wages paid, etc., together



RESIDENCE OF THOS. W. JENNINGS.

with many leading questions as to how their interests could be best promoted by the Chamber of Commerce.

"From the replies received, we glean much important and instructive data that we shall make use of as circumstances direct; keeping strictly in view the confidence in which much of the information is given. Also, that to a reasonable degree, and in some cases to an exceptional extent, these ventures have been successful, and some proprietors frankly admit that more capital could be employed in their lines, and that additional plants would pay equally well.

"To the question: 'What is your greatest drawback?' the answers have been: 'Lack of public spirit,' 'Want of local patronage,' 'Railroad discrimination in favor of other towns,' 'Excessive freight rates,' 'Unreasonable prejudice against home-made goods,' or 'High price of fuel.'

"To the question: 'In what way can the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce aid you?' the replies are: 'By using its influence in getting freight rates reduced,' 'Preventing discrimination against our industries,' 'Fostering immigration and the settlement of the country,' 'Setting the example and using its influence to encourage local patronage,' 'More thoroughly advertise our available resources,' and 'Invite capital from abroad to our aid.'

"We find that the resources of the territory are wonderfully adapted to the promotion of many important manufactures, and that skilled labor is more abundant than would naturally be expected in so new a country. At the same time, in some lines, notably in harness and sad-



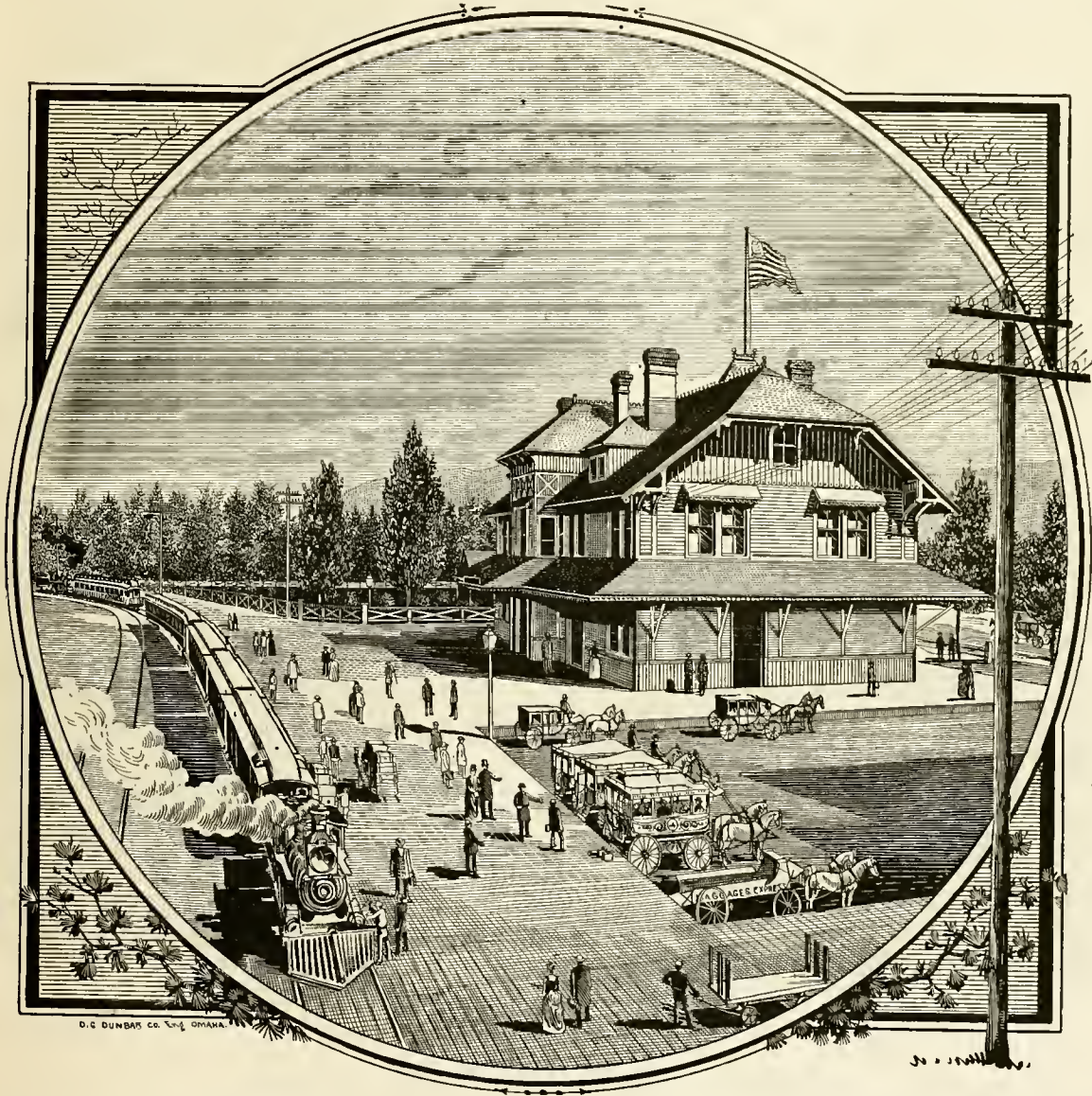
RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR BROWN.

dlery, woolen manufactures, confectionery, cigar-making, wood-working, brick-making, plumbing and brewing, skilled labor is reported as difficult to obtain.

MORE CAPITAL NEEDED.

"In compiling the information now in their possession, your committee have collected some important facts and arrived at some very definite conclusions. They consider it their duty to lay a synopsis of the same quite clearly before your body, in the hope that in the main purpose of their appointment they may succeed and the relief so much desired may be found. To the question: 'Could a larger capital be successfully employed in your business?' the replies have been emphatically: 'Yes,' 'Surely,' 'Yes, possibly,' and, 'Ten times as much,' from confection-

ers, cracker factories, cigar makers, soap makers, woolen mills, knitting factories, silk weavers, breweries, shoe factories, basket makers, harness makers and saddlers, trunk makers, broom factories, furniture factories and upholsterers, iron and brass foundries and machine shops, box makers, potteries, etc. In many of these industries, we find what would otherwise be thriving, labor-making and money-saving concerns languishing for want of a little capital with which to improve their plants, advertise their wares, and place their products on a ready market. In



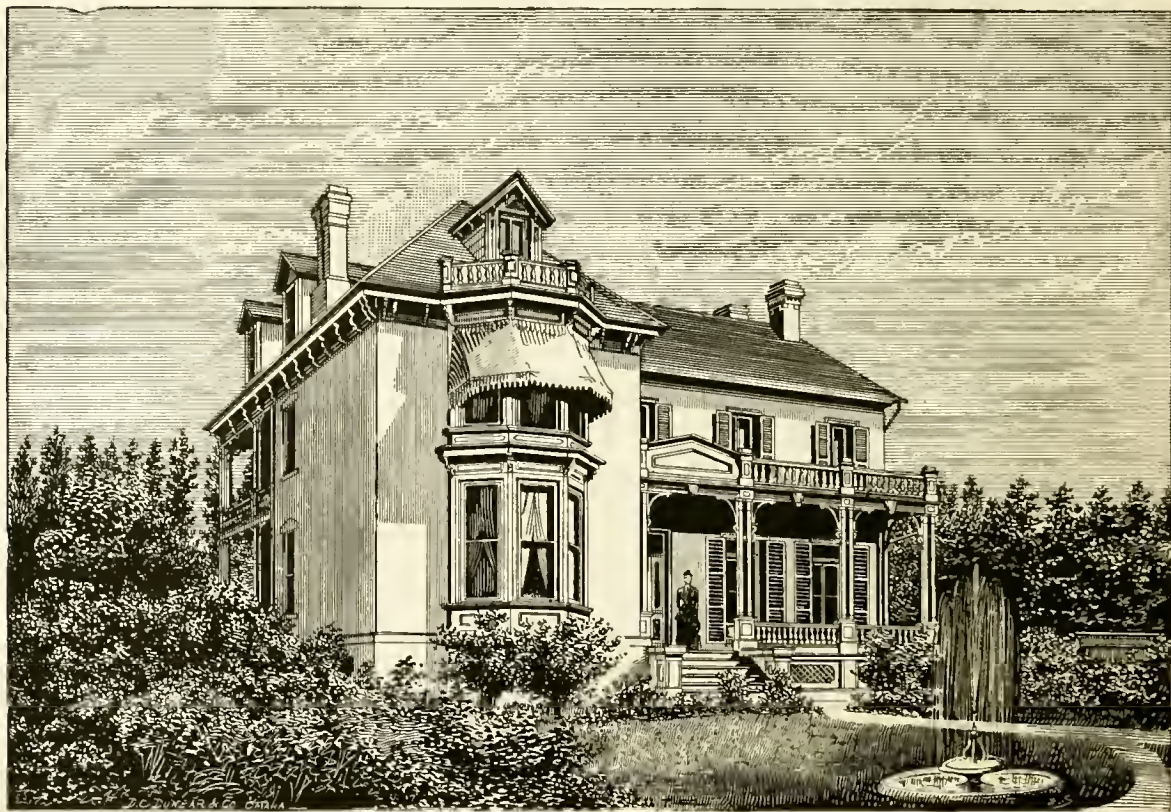
DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY PASSENGER DEPOT.

other directions, notably in the manufacture of sugar, window glass, leather, paper, cement, putty, candles, brushes, paints, white lead, sheet lead and lead pipes, agricultural implements, spirits, medicinal preparations, earthen sewer pipe, canned goods, pickles and sauces, pails, tubs, kegs, barrels and step ladders, wagons and carriages, stoves, baskets, demijohns, clothing, hats, etc., and in the successful operation of lithographing establishments, cigar factories, publishing houses, binderies, rolling mills, reduction works, manufacturing tin shops, wire workers, and stone and marble sawing and carving, we find that capital can be so successfully employed in this city that it is a marvel to us that the opportunities have not been taken advantage of.

"We also call attention to the remarkable fact that of all the money employed in home manufactures, and which amounts in round figures to about \$5,000,000, not a dollar of it is imported capital. This is an item of much interest, and probably one that no other State or Territory in the Union can say. It may be a matter of congratulation, but your committee is of the opinion that our interests would be best promoted by the use of a hundred times that amount of now idle foreign capital, the profits from which should and would give sustenance to five times our population of mechanics and artisans, retain millions of dollars that are now sent away, and utilize hundreds of resources that nature has placed with a lavished hand at our doors.

FACTORIES ESTABLISHED.

"In addition to those industries which we have noted as suffering from lack of capital, it



RESIDENCE OF S. P. TEASDEL.

gives us much pleasure to announce the successful operation in this city alone of boot and shoe, knitting and overall factories, woolen and paper mills, tanneries, confectioneries, fence and mattress factories, cracker factories, show case makers, brick makers, aerated water works, roller grist mills, cigar factories, vinegar factories, soap making, salt refining, chemical works, glass works, wood working, printing, book binding, brewing, etc., which give employment to upwards of 1,200 operatives, two and a half millions of money, and produce over four million dollars annually in merchantable products. While the data above given make a gratifying exhibit, they also reveal the remarkable fact that Salt Lake City alone employs more labor, operates more capital and produces greater results in manufacturing lines than all the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Arizona combined; and yet we have hardly disturbed the surface of our possibilities in this direction.



GEO. M. SCOTT & CO'S. NEW BLOCK.

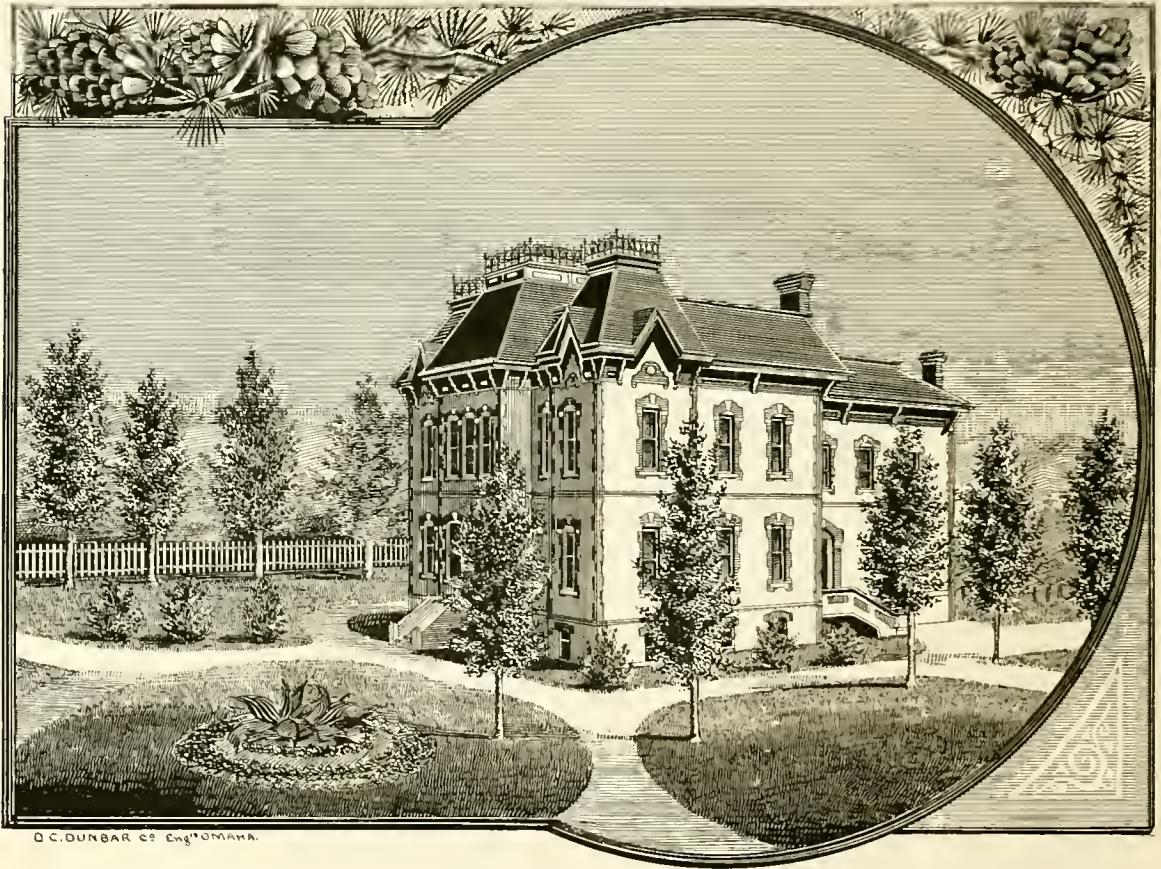
"We find that all ventures in this city for the utilization of our surplus capital and natural resources have been successful and paid gratifying dividends, save where gross carelessness or incompetent management were displayed or where want of necessary capital was manifest.

"It is certainly a fact that the manufacturing facilities of the present are, in some important lines, totally inadequate to the demand, and when we look at the brilliant prospects of the im-

mediate future it is not pleasant to contemplate the large amounts of principal and profit which may have to go abroad for lack of investment of capital in home manufactures and for the support of a largely increased population. We are well satisfied from our investigation that the men who will build up the largest fortunes in the future of this city will be those who now engage in manufactures.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

"It is well known that cement, such as is used for artificial stone sidewalks, can be produced here from native and adjacent material as cheaply and as good as any known variety. The city would be much improved and beautified, property would be much enhanced in value



HAMMOND HALL.

and employment given to thousands of its citizens if a property frontage tax could be levied for the purpose of establishing grades and covering at least a portion of all sidewalks with this material. Also by the establishment of earthen sewer pipe factories, and the enlargement of our foundries for the casting of all iron, water, gas and sewer pipes, hydrants and lamp posts used in public improvements."

Futhermore, in the most interesting work prepared by Mr. M. J. Forhan for the Chamber of Commerce, and of which fully 50,000 have been distributed gratuitously, the following bearing upon the same subject will be found valuable as supporting the position heretofore advanced:

"Topographically, Salt Lake is so situated as to be the natural centre of supply for six or eight states and territories. To the north lie Idaho, Montana, and Southeastern Oregon; to the west, Nevada and Southern California; and to the south, Utah and Arizona, while Salt Lake merchants are to-day competing with Denver rivals in the eastern and southwestern districts of

Colorado. The variety and abundance of raw material to be found in Utah establish, beyond peradventure, the claim of Salt Lake City as a natural supply centre for the localities mentioned. In passing, it may be said that while Southern California is to-day drawing its supply of coal from Australia and other distant points, there are coal veins in Iron County, Utah, 100 feet in thickness, sufficient to supply all California for generations. In addition to coal, there are deposits of iron that centuries of consumption could not exhaust, and a variety of other minerals adapted for manufactures. Within the borders of Utah are to be found deposits so curious in their character that the uses to which many of them may be converted are yet unknown. Among other minerals may be mentioned gilsonite, a carbonaceous deposit found nowhere else in the United States, and a most valuable substance. Then there are gypsum, as white and pure as can be found anywhere, alum, saltpetre, gas shale, borax, sulphur in vast quantities, sulphate of soda, black graphite, mica, natural wax—a commodity imported from Europe at a great cost and a perfect substitute for beeswax. From this, wax candles can be manufactured superior to the finest stearine candles. There are red and yellow ochres for the manufacture of fire-proof paints, rock salt, marbles and stone in infinite variety for building or decorative work, and a number of things to which special reference will be made elsewhere.

CLIMATE AND HEALTHFULNESS.

On every hand so much appears to recommend Salt Lake that it is difficult to keep forever from turning enthusiast and voicing all her commendable and delightful features in the spirit their contemplation is certain to beget. In addition to all other desirable considerations we claim the best all-round climate on the continent, and the possession of sanitary conditions which are recognized by those having authority to voice their opinions, as conducive to the greatest general healthfulness. It will perhaps be wise to have those speak in their own words who have given to this prolific subject that time, and brought to bear upon it that education and research and professional experience which will win, for what they say, not only the attention but also the credit of all men, for all men are interested in this consideration. Given here is the report of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Climate and Sanitary affairs, and its authors are Drs. Hamilton and Standart :

“That we have in Utah, or more particularly in the ‘Great Salt Lake Basin,’ a climate peculiarly local and of a quality conducive to good health and long life is a well-established fact.

“We possess those qualities of climate evolved in dryness, elevation, and tonicity of the air which contribute so much to the common good of a community at large and as well to the restoration of the invalid in search of such benign influences. Further, those qualities of climate so essential to the comfort and restoration of the invalid exert as well a beneficial and indeed a moderating influence over diseases in general peculiar to mankind.

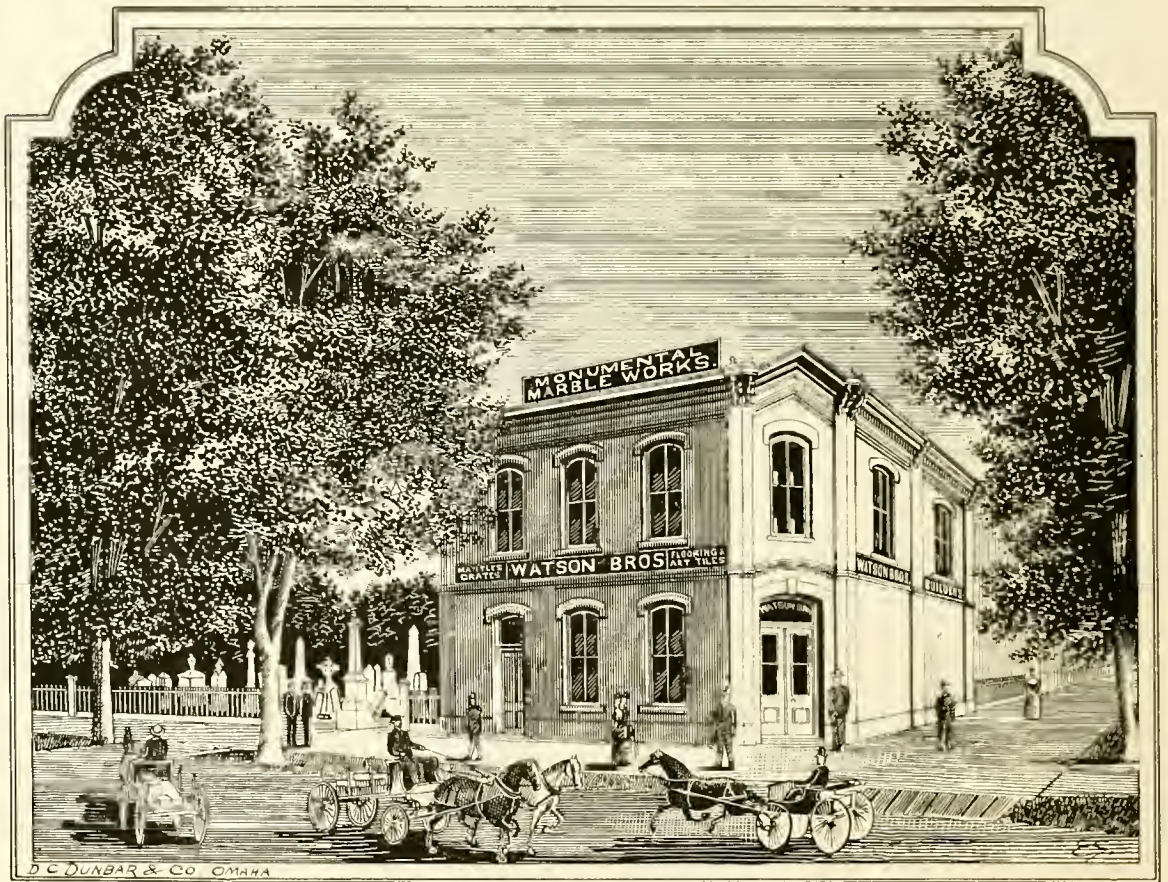
“Now, conceding the fact that our inherent qualities of climate redound to the general good, we will proceed to cite wherein these inherent qualities as evolved in elevation, dryness, tonicity of the air, etc., apply to the benefit and prolongation of the life of the invalid. In speaking of the invalid in the general sense, we mean more particularly the consumptive; and of all diseases consumption cuts the widest swath in the ‘mowing down’ of the human family; or, as Dr. James Henry Bennett puts it in speaking of pulmonary consumption, it is ‘simply a mode of dying.’

“When we reflect upon the seriousness of this statement, and recognize the stern fact that the mortuary tables of the world charge over one-eighth of the deaths to this disease, we can indeed say ‘a mode of dying!’—a slow death commencing in the lungs.

“Taken collectively, all forms and degrees of phthisis are most likely to be arrested in dry and comparatively cool climates. The tabulated evidence thus far formulated is decidedly

against moist climates ; in fact, the addition of damp only makes warmth tell the more unfavorably. The question arises, What is the percentage of humidity in the atmosphere of the 'Great Salt Lake Basin ?'

"Before answering this question it would be well to cite the fact that it is not always the countries or seasons of least rainfalls that have the driest atmospheres. To illustrate—the percentage of humidity at Salt Lake City is 67 in winter and 45 in the spring, yet the rainfall of spring is twice that of winter. What is of interest to know is whether the atmosphere is habitually dry or moist, and that is not always shown by the quantity of precipitation. The great bulk of our population is situated in valleys not exceeding 4,500 feet elevation, and these valleys are protected by the close proximity of mountain ranges.



WATSON BRO'S. OFFICES AND WORKS.

"In these valleys the atmosphere is dry, elastic, transparent, and possessed of wonderful tonicity, and the temperature compares favorably in respect of equability with Colorado and the territories north and south of Utah.

"A record of the readings of the thermometer was kept at Camp Douglas, three miles east and 500 feet above the city, from 1863 to the establishment of a signal station here, in all, covering twenty-four years. From these records it appears that the extreme yearly range has been less than 90° oftener than it has been 100° or more. At Montreal the annual range is 140°, New York City 114°, St. Louis 133°, Chicago 132°, at Denver, Colorado, 126°, while at Salt Lake City, Utah, *it has exceeded 100° but three times in twenty-four years* ; and excluding the past year, or rather January of the present, descended below zero only thirteen times in the same number of years.

“The average high extreme for these years was about $97\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the average low extreme 4° above zero, making *the average annual range* $93\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

“The average humidity in Salt Lake City for the year—and here we answer the question above propounded in this article—is 43 per cent. of saturation. At Denver it is 46, at Philadelphia 73. In the spring, summer, and autumn it is 37, while in summer it is but 28.5° .

“From these figures we believe the conclusion can be drawn that we possess, right here in the Great Salt Lake Basin, a ‘mean’ of temperature which cannot be approached by other and at present time more favored localities—‘favored’ in the popular sense.

“There is hardly a day but what our atmosphere is tempered by sunshine; it is free from mist and fog, it possesses the combined properties of purity and rarity and the further stimulus to breathe it engendered in elevation. It might be added, the Great Salt Lake Basin enjoys immunity from high winds and severe electric storms; the cyclones peculiar to some of our western states and territories are not known in Utah. The total march of the winds over Salt Lake City does not exceed 50,000 miles in a year. It is more than 100,000 miles at Philadelphia, and in excess of 150,000 miles on the open ocean.

“A place or locality to be a sanitarium in the curative sense should possess an exhilarating atmosphere; it is what the consumptive craves and thrives upon; indeed, his system seems to cry out for ‘more air.’ The property of exhilaration born of purity and rarity of atmosphere is an ever constant factor. We find an increase in the force of the circulation, stimulation of the respiratory sense with increase in the normal oxidation of the blood, together with general improvement in the body-nutrition.

“The climate of a mountainous country like Utah will vary considerably with its varying altitudes and exposures; hence the invalid can elect a climate in kind and degree which seems best adapted to his condition. He will bear in mind the fact that moisture decreases with progressive rarefaction and, consequently, elevation; further, that heat lessens the number of respirations per minute, also their depth; hence the degree of lung expansion is proportionately diminished. Contra, he will note that he breathes more times per minute as he attains altitude. that he breathes deeper and expands his air cells relatively greater, and thus supplies more oxygen to his tissues. Practically, he uses his lungs more at an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet than at sea level, where atmospheric conditions do not supply the necessary stimulus. Thus the invalid, from the very nature of his surroundings, is made to take his medicine and to take it in a most agreeable way: his heart quickens with elevation, and hence there is an increased supply of oxygen through the agency of the blood to the lungs, the brain, etc., all of which means an improvement in the body-nutrition.

“Upon this basis of reasoning we can make the plain statement, and it cannot be controverted, that we as individuals and as a people—subject to the manifold blessings so lavishly bestowed upon the section where we live and have our being—can work harder and accomplish more with less ‘wear and tear’ in Utah than anywhere else in the inhabitable globe. With a fair endowment of brains as working capital, we can think faster; with brawny arms backed by inherent energy, we can expend more force with less fatigue, and render at sun-down a day and a quarter for a day’s work without unusual effort. We can eat and assimilate more and sleep better in Utah than the average man elsewhere; in brief, while we cannot exactly subsist and live upon ‘rarefied air and hope,’ we do claim that under the stimulus of local conditions of climate, etc., we can return—other things being equal—in thought and force more and better work than the average of mankind in less fortunately endowed localities.

“We live in nature’s sanitarium; we are subjected to healthful influences; we dwell under a cloudless sky. In the localization of the most favorable climatic properties—*dryness, coolness* and *diathermancy* of the atmosphere, we find the ‘Ideal Climate.’ In the elucidation of these

views we owe much to the wide experience and original researches of Doctor Charles Denison, of Colorado, than whom there is no better authority on meteorology as applied to climatology in its practical bearing upon diseases of the respiratory organs.

“Our ‘Ideal Climate’ is made comprehensive in its influence through the varied topography of this inter-mountain region. The cool fresh air of the mountains, light and pure; the peculiarly local atmosphere of the Great Salt Lake, ‘maritime’ in quality; together with the sheltered situation, the distance inland, and the elevation above sea level—all of these conditions have



CATHOLIC CHURCH.

combined to give us what some travelers have imagined they have found here, ‘the most unique and wonderful climate on the face of the globe.’ While not especially adopting this verdict as ours, we do not object to it, but leave the facts developed by the meteorological record as herein presented to speak for themselves.

“We have in the proximity of ‘The Great Salt Lake,’ occupying as it does 2,500 square miles of the Basin, a ‘moderator’ of extremes of heat and cold. It spares us through atmospheric conditions peculiarly local an inordinately high degree of humidity necessarily belonging to ‘maritime’ climates proper; further, we are spared in a measure the extremes of heat and cold so

characteristic of some sections of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. We are still further protected by the close proximity of the mountains to the north and east.

"It is a physiological truth that the human organism cannot stand great extremes of heat and cold without damage—assuming of course that such conditions of the atmosphere are long continued and constant. A high degree of heat throws a physiological strain upon the liver, the digestive system, the skin, the brain, etc., which strain may be considered abnormal. Contra, intense cold throws a physiological strain upon the lungs.

"Phthisis does not originate here, and where the monthly fluctuation of the thermometer does not exceed 50°, and the mean monthly temperature is at or within limits above 50°, and the humidity is under 50 per cent., a residence is beneficial to consumptives if commenced early enough.

"The beneficial influence of Utah air on asthma is very decided; it cannot exist except in a relieved and modified condition. Rheumatic fevers are scattered over the months without reference to season; but very few cases become chronic.

"The intermittents are 'imported,' and the tendency is to longer periods and ultimate recovery.

"A remittent form of fever called 'mountain fever' is indigenous. It usually yields readily to treatment. The effect of our local climate upon diseases in general is modifying. The summer heat is not debilitating; the dry pure air and the cool invigorating nights enable patients to withstand the shock of surgical operations that could not often be safely attempted in humid climes. Indeed, we as a people—a community at large—can retire to refreshing sleep to waken with renewed life and energy, to begin another day prepared for the grand struggle for subsistence. The people of Utah—to the manor born—are as robust and long-lived as any in the world. No city that we are aware of excels Salt Lake City in the matter of natural advantages for the physical well-being of its citizens. From ocean to ocean no city that we are aware of has been dealt with more kindly by nature. We have a great inland sea rolling at our feet possessing inherent virtues in its waters essentially tonic and invigorating to the general system. We have thermal springs in the suburbs of varying degrees of temperature and of varied properties. We have the sunshine peculiar to a dry climate, and we thrive upon it. It is an old Dutch proverb that 'paint costs nothing,' such are its preserving qualities in damp climates. Well, sunshine as it comes to us through a clear, pure atmosphere, and from a cloudless sky, costs less and is of finer pigment; it reflects cheerfulness and makes the world smile, and those so fortunate as to be subjected to its benign influences well and happy! What more could nature do for us?"

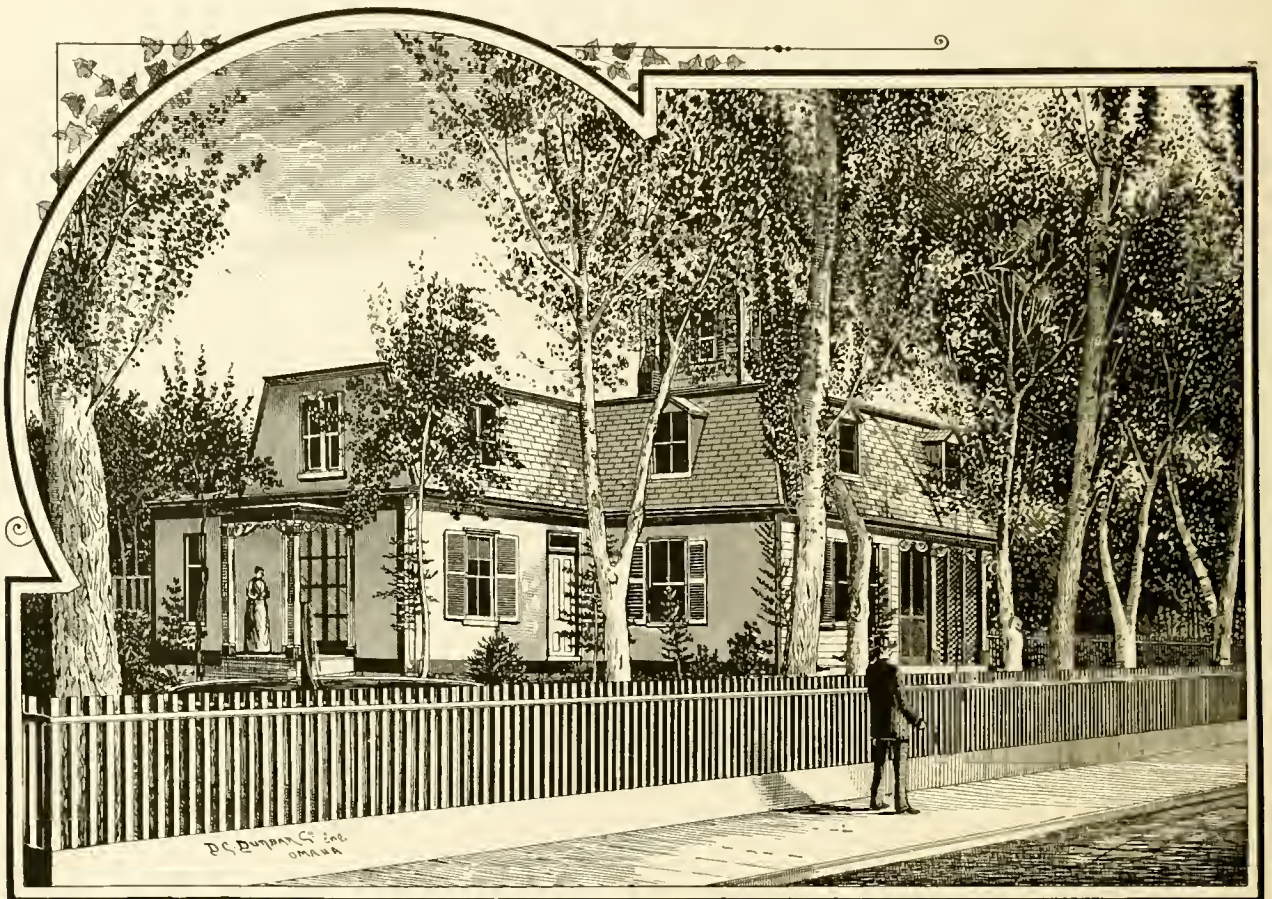
THE CITY.

Salt Lake City is situated, in the main, upon a spur of the Wasatch range of mountains. Trees, lining each side of every street, make her public thoroughfares a succession of boulevards. A water sec, through which a pure stream of sparkling mountain water flows steadily, also adorns either side of each street and cools and freshens the atmosphere, at the same time irrigating the trees that skirt the little stream and lending a picturesqueness that is to be found in no city outside of Utah.

The population of Salt Lake City is rising of 35,000. Its size considered, there is hardly a more cosmopolitan city in the world, and not only the great nations of the several continents, but the islands of the sea have given of their offspring to make up the citizens of this singular and beautiful city. All shades of thought, all political views, all religious ideas, will be found to have in this city some to defend them, if it were necessary that it should be done. And fast, too, is a metropolitan air being adopted and metropolitan instincts and habits introduced. The churches, beside those wherein is taught the "Mormon" faith, are: Congregational, Baptist,

Episcopal, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Swedish Lutheran and the Josephite, or Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints, as distinguished from the "Mormon" Church. There are a number of libraries, the principal ones being the Territorial, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Fireman's, Salt Lake Free Library, a number of local ones, and in addition to that connected with the University of Deseret.

Besides the University of Deseret, which is the educational institution that receives the support and countenance of the Territory, there are academies and seminaries, as well as numerous public schools. The former are not public in the sense that they are supported from the public funds, as in them denominational doctrines are taught, but as they are open to all applicants they cannot be termed private schools. Among these are St. Mark's School, for girls, St.



POPLAR FARM—COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. WINDER.

Mark's School, for boys and Rowland Hall a boarding school for girls, all controlled by Episcopal influence. The Catholic church has St. Mary's Academy and St. Joseph's School, for boys. The Presbyterian church directs the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, while the Congregational church has two or three schools under its supervision, notably the Salt Lake Academy. The Salt Lake Seminary represents the educational interests of the Methodist church. There are also two or three schools in which the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints are taught, and something like twenty-one district schools, which are in part, supported by public taxation and in which the law forbids and prevents the teaching of any denominational doctrines whatever.

The offices of the Federal Government are all located in Salt Lake City, and it is here that the Supreme Court of the Territory always meets. The offices of all the Territorial officials are

also in this city. The Legislative Assembly of the Territory biennially holds its sessions here for the sixty days in which the law says it may frame and pass measures adapted to the wants of the citizens of the Territory. At the last session of this body the steps necessary to locate the capitol building of the future state which is to be constructed out of Utah, in this city were taken. For this purpose an appropriation was made, as well as one to establish a permanent exposition building here, and it was in this structure that the last Territorial fair, held in October of this year, took place. The exhibition of local products and manufactures and well bred stock was such that cannot be outrivaled in any state or territory in the Union, taken as a whole, though in isolated cases there is little doubt that the result would be different. Salt Lake is the head and the centre of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in all the world, and it is the head and centre of all the opposing churches in Utah. In all respects it is the chief city of the inter-mountain country.

An appropriation of close on a quarter of a million dollars has been favorably reported upon by the committees in both branches of congress for the erection of a government building in Salt Lake City. It is the city where all the railroads catering for the business of the inter-mountain region have located their offices preparatory to the advent of the roads themselves. It has a Grand Army of the Republic organization, several Masonic lodges, as well as I. O. O. F. lodges, Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., Elks, Ancient Order of Forresters, building, and railroad aid associations, many improvement and benevolent societies, and some labor organizations which combinedly made the first celebration in Utah of a labor day in September of the present year. There are three hospitals—the Catholic, a very fine building not long since erected, the St. Mark's and the Deseret, all of which are supported by public contribution and by patients in attendance. There are three daily newspapers, one evening and two morning. The Deseret Evening News is, as its name suggests, the evening paper. It is understood to be the organ of the "Mormon" church. The Tribune is republican and strongly anti-Mormon, and the Herald is democratic with a leaning toward the People's party, an organization composed mainly, if not entirely, of members of the "Mormon" church. (These explanations are given because, at present, there are no parties in Utah which contend for supremacy on purely national issues, though during the month of October a number of democrats met and organized and put in nomination a candidate for delegate to Congress, and it is thought by some that out of this organization there will grow a party strong enough to force contests hereafter on the lines drawn by the national parties). There are published in Salt Lake two papers in the Swedish language, also a weekly paper called the Times, and a magazine of recent birth known as the Western Weekly. Among the periodicals are the Juvenile Instructor, and the Woman's Exponent, both bi-monthly, Tullidge's Western Galaxy, The Contributor, and Parry's Literary Journal, all monthly; two agricultural magazines, the Journal of Commerce, which represents the Chamber of Commerce, The Sanitarium, and a record of events transpiring in the Territory and circumstances of interest to the members of the "Mormon," church known as the Historical Record, besides a monthly production which aims to represent the wholesale business of the Territory, published under the auspices of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and called The Advocate. Besides these there are three establishments which publish a great many books, the offspring of the brain and pen of local writers.

There are about eight hotels and several good hostleries, yet every year, during protracted seasons the hotel accommodations of the city are insufficient. Perhaps no city, site considered, has so large a floating population and is visited annually by as great a number of persons.

There are two theatres, both first class. The Salt Lake, built many years ago, has been remodeled inside several times, and is to day a large roomy and home-like place that is very popular. It possesses all the accommodations and appointments of a first-class theatre. The

Grand Opera House, a structure of more recent birth, is a beautiful edifice, and in its decorations and finish, as well as in other respects, is recognized as one of the finest theatres in the country. It was erected by the enterprising Walker Brothers.

The city has more large buildings, perhaps than any place of equal population in the United States. It is here that the mammoth Mormon tabernacle and superb temple of granite are situated.

The city is lighted both by gas and electricity. It has many miles of water mains supplied from a series of reservoirs situated in the mouth of City Creek Canon, which empties its waters



THE WALKER HOUSE.

into the heart of the city. These mains are being extended very rapidly. There are, besides these reservoirs, two canals which supply the city with water, one bringing a supply from Utah Lake, a fresh water body some twenty miles south of the city, the other carrying the fluid around the higher parts of the city and running less than ten miles. Street-cars run in all directions and the city has just granted a franchise for the construction of an electric railway, work on which is guaranteed to be commenced within ninety days from the granting of the franchise. Three abstract companies have been organized within the present summer and are now doing work on the records. A company has been organized to pipe the waters of the lake and the Sulphur Springs into the heart of the city and make public baths there. Natural gas has been

found within the city limits and all along the shore of the Great Salt Lake. An ordinance for the commencement of the city's sidewalks has just been passed and there are now before the council petitions asking for the paving of certain streets, a work which will be ordered done as soon as the sewer laterals are placed so that the paving need not be taken up two months after they are put down.

SEWERAGE.

For several years there has been talk of introducing sewerage for Salt Lake and the tendency of public sentiment has been in that direction, but not to any material extent until the present summer, when a strong feeling favorable to it made itself manifest. A municipal council composed of business men of the city was elected, regardless of political ideas or religious convictions, the object being to include in the corporation government a class of men who would push the city's interests, and see that the large expenditures about to be made for public improvements, should be made honestly and to the satisfaction of all classes of citizens. A competent engineer was employed and plans and estimates formulated for the introduction of sewerage. These were submitted to the tax-payers of a district in which it was proposed to begin the system and which covers an area of nineteen blocks, exclusive of the main sewers. It embraces all the business portion of the city and some of the more valuable residence sections. The sewer laterals in the district named will cover something over five miles, inclusive of streets, while the main sewer will not be far short of two miles. The intention of the city to make this improvement was published for twenty days, and the pros and cons of the question were discussed in all the papers, as were the views of property holders for and against it. The assessed value of property in the district exceeded \$4,000,000, and the law is so framed that those who were opposed to the proposed improvement were compelled to file with the city recorder a written protest against the measure, while all who favored it had only to remain silent on the subject. When the time had expired in which protests were to be received, it was found that less than \$1,000,000 had protested. At the following meeting of the council it was decided to begin the work forthwith, the only delay being caused by a query as to the power of the council to issue a sewer bond, and that matter has been referred to a committee to determine. So the system will be inaugurated at once. The city has issued bonds for an indebtedness of \$500,000 with which to begin a series of public improvements, outside of the amount to be raised by local taxation, of which amount \$350,000 were sold at par on the first bidding. All extensions of water mains and all other improvements of a purely local nature are paid by a local tax, so that the \$500,000 mentioned by no means embraces the amount that is to be laid out in public improvements.

ATTRACTIONS.

"Beautiful for situation" sings Holy Writ of Zion of old. But not more beautiful than the Salt Lake City of to-day, even when she was fairest. In all the United States Salt Lake City is the peer of any in the beauty of her location, in the rare and unusual loveliness of her natural surroundings. And the great heart of man, impelled by that inborn inspiration which is the inheritance of the human race—to bless and make glad and delightful the face of the dear old earth—that, too, has been here and is here to-day. Situated upon a knoll or spur that slopes gently from the mountain behind into the valley, this city, from every point, affords a delightful view of the mountains that hem it in on three sides, and of the plain that sweeps away to the west until washed by the only waters of the kind, save one, in the known world. It may have been that this scene, now one to hold the eye with its unfading loveliness, was desolate enough when the pioneers saw nothing but barren waste and alkali stretches, as giving the only promise for sustenance that life demanded. But the silent majesty and the solemn watch

of the everlasting mountains, with their tips of spotless white; the glory of a sun that sank from an unclouded sky, in an atmosphere wherein the unaided eye could see for more than 100 miles, the deep and abiding blue of the unfathomed lake that lay calm, shining, unconscious, and undisturbed in the distance, and the grand sweep of country, which, though desert and inviting, was still there, that they might have and take it for their very own, must have filled



RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. S. STEVENS.

RESIDENCE OF EX-MAYOR JAMES SHARP.

the hearts of these men of works rather than sentiment, with something of the poetry and awe which brings to the eyes of honest men tears of gratitude that the Father of all had made a spot of such native splendor and majesty. Ah, could they see what changes time, uprearing its superstructure upon the foundation they had laid, what now would they think? The mountains, with their tips of snow glistening in the sun with gem-like brilliance, are still here. The

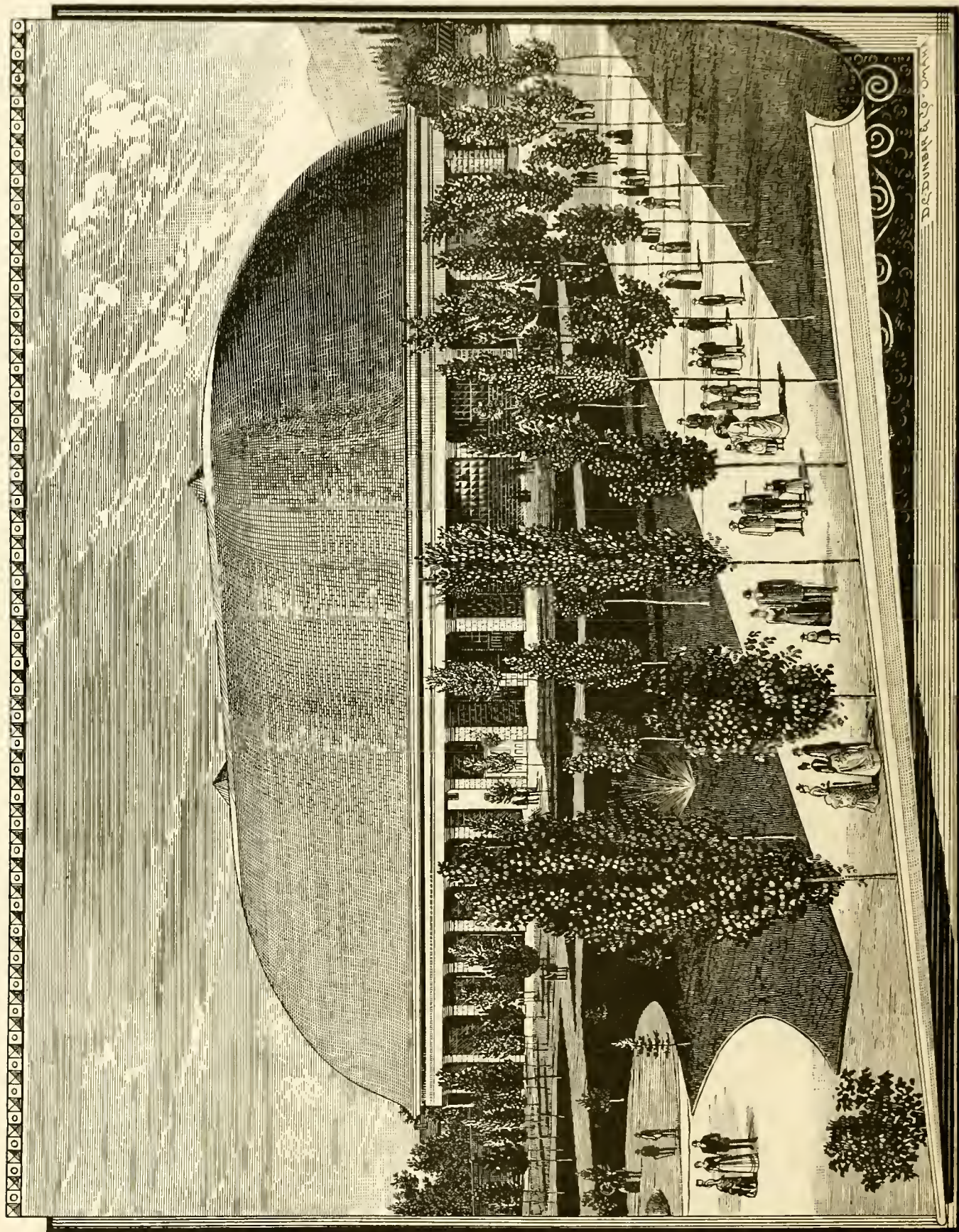
setting sun still delights to reveal new splendors as he calmly sinks from cloudless skies, or passes from sight amid a blaze of glory, or fiery cloud towers, or with angry pinnacles or jagged peaks, or as he bathes the heavens in tints of fading and nameless loveliness that sink upon the heart "as dew upon the flower" recalling with tender reminiscence the moving lines of Byron in his "Monody on the Death of Sheridan."

"When the last sunshine of expiring day
In summer's twilight weeps itself away,
Who hath not felt the softness of the hour
Sink on the heart as dew upon the flower,
With a pure feeling that absorbs and awes,
While nature makes that melancholy pause
Her breathing moment on the bridge, where time
Of light and darkness forms an arch sublime?"

And there, afar off, the mysterious lake still smiles beneath the sun, or ripples in the light of summer moons, as cooling winds spread "its surface o'er," or rises white with anger and rich in foam when whistling winds lash it to fury. So far, all is still the same. But how changed the rest. Where the eye, in nearer view, saw nothing but a dry and parched earth, with a surface cracked and baked by winter's frosts and summer's rays, now smile fields upon fields of waving grain, green and vigorous in the spring as it rises full of life and promise, golden, rich and bowed with fullness as, in the fall, it awaits the husbandman's sickle.

And where, in years ago, the barking coyote and the hungry wolf lurked in the distance, to-day there are lowing herds that browse and scent the healthful air. And smoke ascends, as incense to the gods of industry and peace, from the midst of happy homes and humming factories; and there is heard the clangor of school bells where once there was eternal silence; the yell of the blood-seeking red man has given place to the welcome whistle of the locomotive and the engine; where once was silence and barrenness and desolation, to-day are the hum of industry, the smile of plenty and the angel of bright and glowing life. Standing in the heart of business in this growing city, the eye may turn to the south and follow the broad and clean street until it rests upon fields of green and trees and country homes; to the west it passes over fields of green and trees and country homes and goes beyond until the waters of the Dead Sea stand revealed beneath the gaze; to the east the vision is led, amid guiding lines of umbrageous trees, up the brow of a hill and on to the prettiest military fort in the country, and still on until the sight is barred by the rising forerunners of the majestic Wasatch range; to the north it leaps up the foot hills of the range to where the blue loving heavens meet the tender gaze and one looks far and far into their fathomless depths until lost to all that surrounds him.

And these hills, which are but the scouts of the mighty ones behind, they are not without a beauty of their own that is not alone of awe or majesty. When the early frosts have touched the still vigorous leaves and checked their growth before their time to wither comes, they blush scarlet, and turn pink and brown and yellow, the hues growing deeper and deeper until they are a blaze with colors of such matchless depth and richness that the hillsides seem clothed with the immortal raiment of the flowers. All the tints that are sweet and tender and loving to the eye, are born of this same union of the early frost and the tender leaf; and if one is made conscious that the end is near, there is still a joy that the last days of the summer's green are those of radiant glory, and one could wish all our lives might so sink to the rest and forgetfulness that awaits them. Then, before all the splendor has departed, there falls the light snow gradually hiding the bright hues that will nevertheless press to view unto the last, looking out from beneath with a more potent beauty because of the spotless cover that is mantling them over. Silently, and by day and by night, this cover falls upon tree and flower and leaf and earth, and gone is the freshness and the green of fields, and the bowed and golden grain, and winter is with us.



DEJUNBA & CO. UMAN

MORMON TABERNACLE.

But one cannot leave these mountains so soon to themselves, for they are possessed of an endless beauty and are a source of life and vigor that none can appreciate save those who have been blessed of them. The dry atmosphere that prevails in this region and the assurance of immunity from storms during the season when the heat is most oppressive, has made those of comparative affluence to flee to the mountains in heated terms. And there, through canon



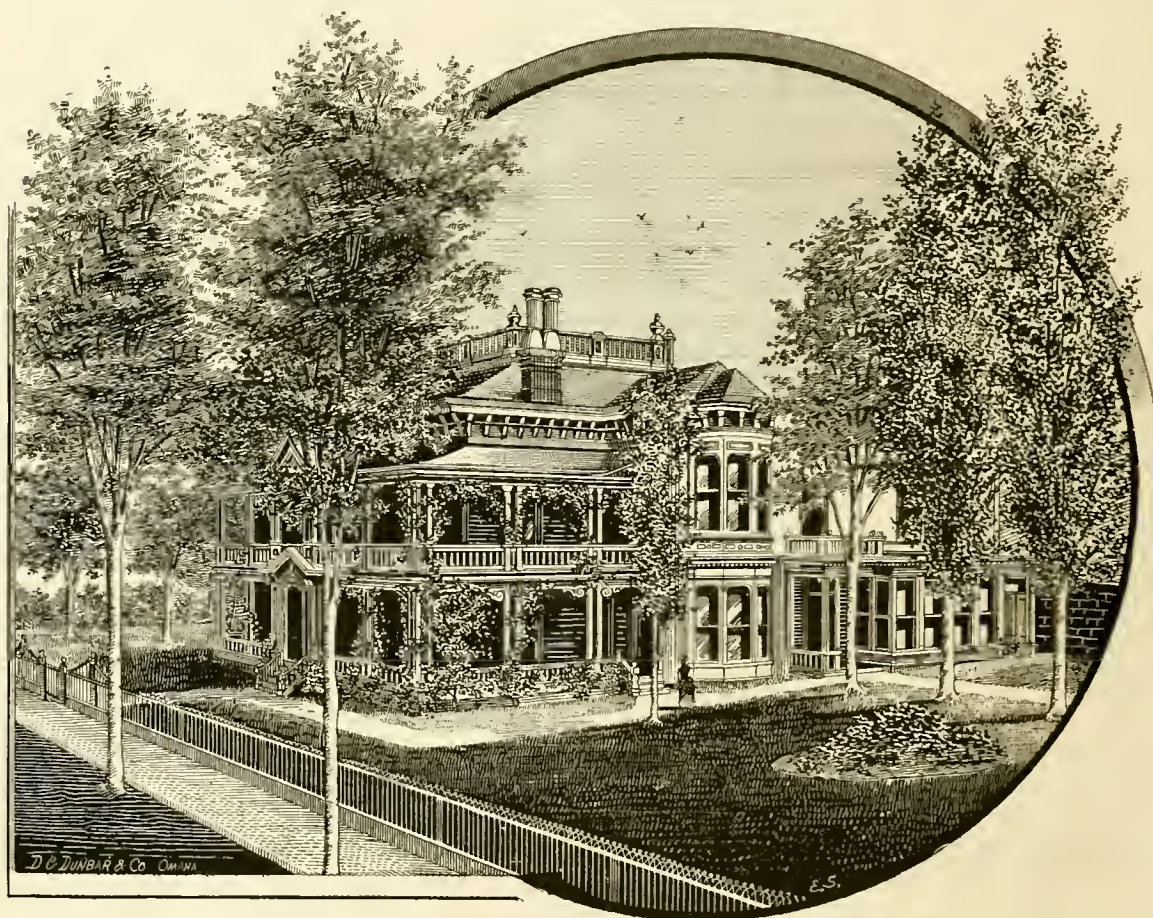
HERALD BLOCK.

ravines and along mountain streams and in quiet nooks, these ones of easy life pass week after week, fishing, hunting and traveling, now along a canon road, now camping beside a mountain torrent, now visiting one of the many lakes which lie embosomed amid trees and underbrush in the tops of these mountains and which are everywhere to be found; anon lying at night, if one so wills to do it, with the dear old earth for a bed, or a buffalo robe for a couch of down, a coat for a pillow, a rough blanket for covering, with the star-begemmed sky overarching, and the cool breath that sweeps from fields of eternal snow fanning the face, the sweet odors of young

timber scenting the air, and the holy calm of the Eternal Spirit sinking deeper and deeper into the grateful heart. Here, by the bitter storms of winter are stored the treasures of snow and ice which bless the valleys. Beneath the smiling sun of summer do these mountains yield, slowly and lastingly, their riches, that they may be poured out upon the thirsting valleys and nature everywhere rejoice in the exchange—the mountains smiling that the cold of snow and ice departs from them, and the valleys laughing that the mountains have parted with their stores of waters.

THE LAKE AND SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Whoever has heard of Salt Lake City has also heard of Great Salt Lake, and is familiar with the statement that in all the world there is no finer, more healthful and exhilarating open



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. W. H. HOOPER.

air bathing than this lake affords. The two bathing places are distant about fifteen miles from the city.

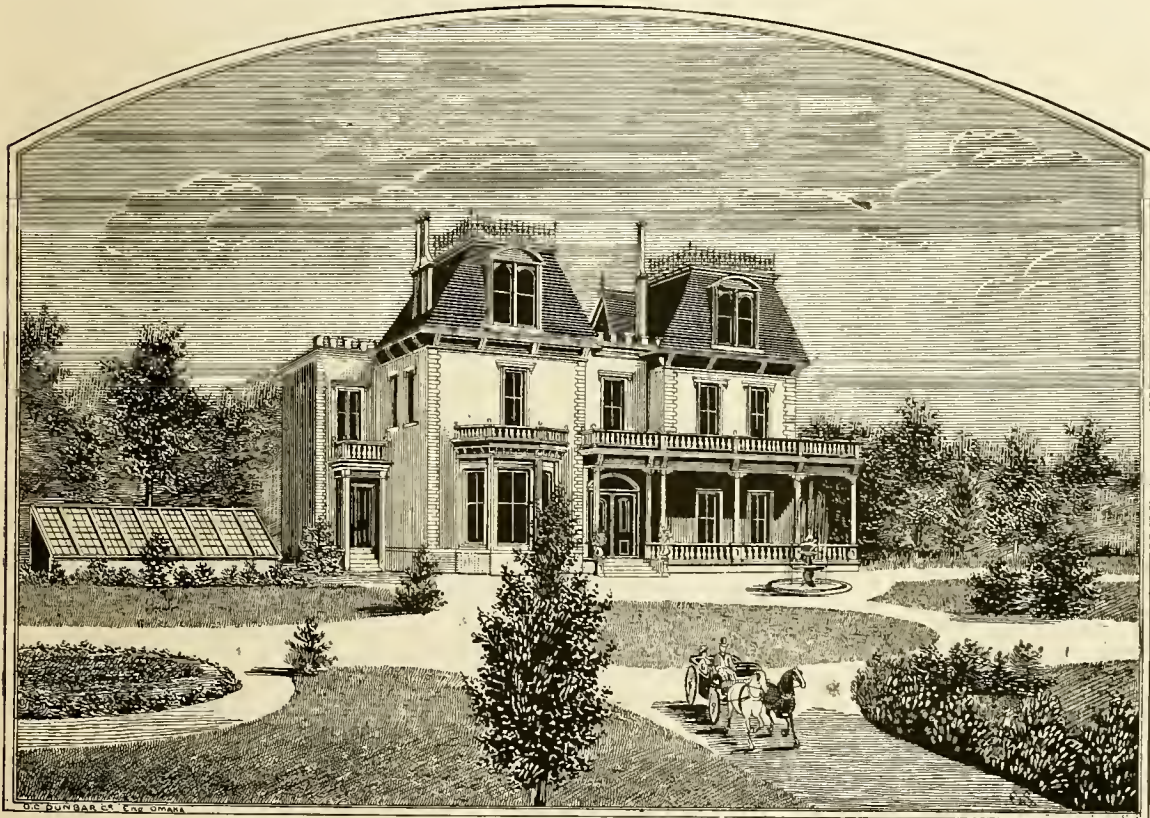
The water of Great Salt Lake is free from odor. Its specific gravity is 1.107 distilled water. It contains nearly 25 oz. avoirdupois of saline matter to each imperial gallon held in solution. The following analysis shows the number of grains of solids to the 100 grains of the water sample—that is, in per centage by weight :

ANALYSIS.

Common salt.....	11.735
Lime carbonate.....	.016
Lime sulphate.....	.073
Epsom salts.....	1.123
Chloride of magnesia.....	.843
Percentage of solids.....	13.790
Water.....	86.210
Total.....	100.000

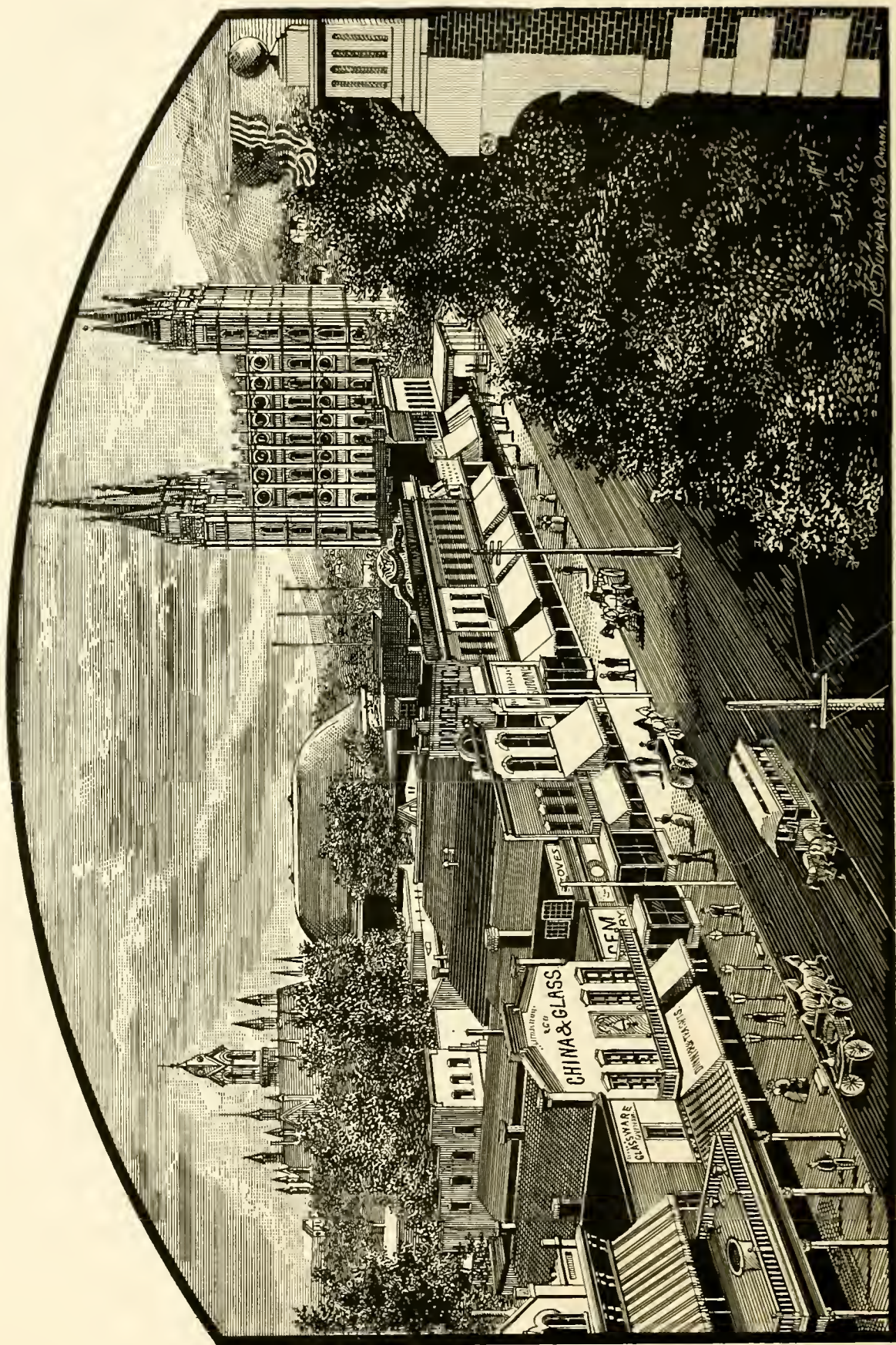
The dry salt in every hundred grains, contains:	
Common salt.....	85.089
Lime carbonate.....	.117
Lime sulphate.....	.531
Epsom salts.....	8.145
Magnesia chloride.....	6.118
Total.....	100.000

According to this analysis, the water of the Great Salt Lake gives nearly 14 per cent. of solid matter, or, in other words, seven pounds of lake water yields one pound of salt, 85 per cent. of which is common salt. A later analysis shows that the water contains 18 per cent. of solid matter. The sulphates are formed by the inflowing of waters from the many sulphur springs which empty into the lake.



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It is but just to state that this varies according to the place from which the water that has been subject to analysis has been taken, as at those points near which the mountain streams enter the lake, the percentage of solids is much less than at points where the lake water is not so immediately subjected to the inflowing streams. Hence, it is often stated that the density of the water in solids is as great as 27 per cent. The lake covers an area of 2,500 square miles and its surface is higher than the average of the Alleghany mountains. Its greatest depth is about 36 feet. The lake is greatly resorted to by all classes of people during the bathing season, which covers a period of about thirteen weeks, though its maximum of attendance is confined to something like eight or ten weeks. It is needless to say the old idea that the lake had a subterranean outlet has been blown to the winds, for the sufficient reason that none has been discovered and for the still more potent reason that, had it an outlet, it would soon cease to be a salt water body.



GLIMPSES OF SALT LAKE CITY—NORTH MAIN STREET.

It may also be added that the probabilities are that the percentage of salts and solids in the lake will increase with time and with a possible diminution in the quantity of water in the lake, as the inflowing streams carry with them more or less of the solids which analyses have shown the lake to contain, and as these accumulate by the evaporation of the surface waters, the natural tendency is to increase the mineral deposits in the lake, while the only possible means of a diminution is to be found in the salt that is being taken out for home consumption and for exportation.

The lake is the main factor in the organization of the Salt Lake Chemical Works, as from the crude products of the lake a number of valuable chemicals are produced by the company. Divided into their natural elements the crude salt of the lake shows that it contains the following named minerals: Epsom salts, pure table salt, dry sulphate, glauber salts, soda ash, carbonate of soda, hyposulphate of sodium, hyposulphate of calcium, refined alkali, carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda, sal soda, caustic soda, sulphur, while there remains a cement base. In the cold winter seasons, a phenomenon takes place which is peculiar to the Great Salt Lake. The sulphate compounds in the lake separate from the chlorides, and rising to the surface are driven by the winds and waves to the shores in enormous quantities. By this process, nature supplies an unlimited supply of sulphate of soda, a compound which manufacturers of soda ash in other regions only obtained by means of an extensive plant and great cost of labor.

Until lately, little has been said of the mineral springs, yet they are a pronounced feature of Salt Lake City, not only because the flow is warm and a heavy one and bubbles up from beneath the mountains, but also because they are heavily impregnated with minerals recognized as possessing health-promoting qualities, especially in specific complaints such as rheumatism, stomach ailments, and affections of the skin. In the treatment of those who have tried the Hot Springs, the diseases for which the waters have been used, have yielded so readily to treatment and the cures have been so general, that there has been a disposition on the part of some to guarantee cures, if the patient will only persevere for a short time in the use of the waters. It is a fact that the most obstinate and uncompromising cases of rheumatism have yielded to the effects of the waters of these springs in an incredibly short space of time. Moreover, the flow is so great that two large plunge baths are constantly supplied with living streams of water from the mammoth spring that bubbles up from beneath the mountain. Besides these are a number of private baths having no connection whatever with the plunge or public baths. For internal use, also, these waters are highly recommended, and the taste is rather pleasant than otherwise. With the addition of a little pepper and salt, it has much the flavor of chicken broth. The Hot Springs are the most noticeable of several having similar characteristics, and all being in the city limits. The combination of medicinal principles varies in the different springs, and the latest analysis indicates that the Hot Springs probably has the most desirable ingredients for healthfulness. Analyses of these waters by competent chemists have given favorable results.

Several analyses of the waters have been made, each later one showing some additional virtue that was not brought out in the one preceding. The last is certainly the most gratifying. It shows that there are no less than nineteen medicinal principles in the waters, and that some of them are those which are the great and distinguishing features of the celebrated European springs. The last analysis, made by H. Hirsching, C. E. M. E., shows the following result:

Temperature of water 129° F.		Chloride of potassium.....	0.145 grammes
Gasses: Sulphurated Hydrogen.....	14.5 Mgr	“ “ magnesium.....	0.810 “
Carbonic acid (free).....	1.5 Vol	“ “ calcium.....	0.112 “
Solid matter 14,561 grammes in 1,000 cubic centimeter of water.		Calcium carbonate.....	0.405 “
Carbonate of soda.....	0.251 grammes	Magnesium carbonate.....	0.101 “
Sulphate of soda.....	2.418 “	Iron carbonate.....	0.008 “
Sulphate of magnesia.....	0.401 “	Sodium borate.....	0.004 “
Potassium sulphate.....	0.182 “	Calcium “.....	0.002 “
Chloride of sodium.....	20.201 “	Alumina “.....	2.008 “
		Silica “.....	0.021 “

The chemist also adds: "By means of proper arrangements, and construction of the plant, almost any sanitary or hygienic effect could be obtained, as the water contains sulphur, carbonic acid, alkali, saline matter, iron and glauber salts, and bitter salt, which are the most important ingredients of the celebrated thermal waters in Europe, also in some of those in this country." But, after all, the best test is in what is accomplished in results by the waters. The springs of the different watering places are not valuable because of an analysis, but for the cures they effect. In the diseases and ailments for which treatment is given at the Hot Springs, cures are almost certain. Persons afflicted with rheumatism of such long standing, and so aggravated that they could not raise a hand as high as their heads, have been cured so fully that they could do almost anything in the ordinary use of the hands without experiencing the slightest pain. In fact, so complete and thorough have been the cures in all cases which have so far come for treatment, that there is talk of guaranteeing a cure or taking no pay as a means of inducing the afflicted to come along and be cured. For skin diseases and scrofula and for internal disorders it has proven equally efficacious.

The Warm Springs are the property of the municipal corporation and something like \$25,000 is to be spent at once in fitting them for the public use. The flow of these springs is also ample for two large public plunge baths and for private ones also. The thousands who visit them annually can testify to their excellence and virtues. The following analysis is by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston:

Carbonate of lime and magnesia.....	0.249	Soda.....	2.877
Peroxide of iron.....	0.040	Magnesia.....	0.370
Lime.....	0.545	Sulphuric acid.....	0.703
Chlorine.....	3.454		

Says the doctor, of the water: "It is slightly charged with hydro-sulphuric acid gas, and is a pleasant, saline mineral water, having the valuable properties belonging to saline springs. The temperature of these springs is about 104 degrees, that of the Hot Springs being 128, and are so strongly impregnated with sulphur that the odor from them is noticeable some distance away."

Thus we have for Salt Lake City, seasons favorable, a delightful atmosphere, an unequalled climate, unrivaled natural attractions in mountain and valley, river and lake, the finest bathing in the world, the fastest boating water yet discovered, medicinal springs which are inferior to none in the United States, a city that is perhaps as rich in attractions to the tourist as any in the civilized world, and certainly more blessed in this regard than any place in the west; besides which, we have agricultural and mineral resources that may stand side by side with the most noteworthy and have no fear of suffering by comparison. These are our attractions. Let those who can lay just claim to more come forward.

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